41-1944

Seek Million Dollars To Fight Post-War Injustices

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga. 11-26-44

Organization Is Headed By Red Cross Chairman

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

NEW YORK—(A N P)—With the New York section headed by the chairman of the American Red Cross. Basil O'Connor, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, in an attempt to "avert the calamity of post war hate movements" in this country, has entered a campaign to raise $1,000,000 to meet such expenses which may arise.

"The hate movements that came into being after the last war," O'Connor explained, "did serious injury to our political, economic and communal life. The dangers of such movements after this war, many believe, are even greater than they were in the 1920s.

MAY AVOID CALAMITY

"Those associated with the National Conference feel that if public leadership expresses itself in time we may avoid the calamity of post war hate movements.

"The funds raised in the current campaign may provide the ounce of prevention which may save our land the pound of grief."

The conference, designed to promote "civilized harmonious relations among people of differing cultures," recently reported that the organization during the year ending Oct. 1, spent $650,000 and in addition, volunteer services and materials worth "more than $7,000,000," were contributed.

WORK ON WIDE SCALE

The work of the conference, it is further explained, during the year 1943, was carried on in the 40 regional and area offices which serve 3,000 communities.

11-26-44

Knowledge of the fact that schools can serve either as agents for prejudices or tolerance, the National Conference and the American Council on Education last year advocated that biased materials be moved from textbooks, and literature, designed to encourage interracial understanding, be substituted.

Other offices of the New York tion of the drive are James E. fields, a director of the Continental Bank and Trust company of New York and Samuel D. Leidesdorf, accountant who has taken part in numerous other such movements. Dr. Everett R. Clinchy is national head.

Negro Conference To Encourage Arts

12-1-44 AFRO-AMERICAN Balt., Md.

News - Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA—(AP)—Economic security, education, constitutional guarantees and the franchise were subjects of panel discussion Friday before the sixth annual Southern Negro Youth Conference.

Leaders of the race from throughout the nation were listed to lead discussions on various phases of economic and political life affecting Negroes.

12-1-44

An affiliate of the conference, the Association of Young Writers and Artists, was organized Thursday to foster creative art among younger members of the race.

"We've found about 40 young Negro writers and artists—not only in colleges and schools, but in humble cabins and cotton fields who have definite talent, and we are trying to encourage them and give them an outlet," said Esther V. Cooper, of Birmingham, Ala., executive secretary of the Negro Youth Conference.

Thursday's cultural festival marked the beginning of devoting one day of the annual conference to youthful artists of the race. The association plans publication of a

Ga. Editor to Talk at Southern Youth Meet

AFRO-AMERICAN Balt., Md.

12-2-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — Ralph E. McGill, Southern liberal and editor of the Atlantic Constitution, will be one of the keynote speakers at the opening session of the sixth All-Southern Colored Youth Conference here December 1.

Other speakers at the opening session will include Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Capt. Charles B. Hall, winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross and one of the original 99 aces.

George L. P. Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, and Dr. Ira DeA Reid, prominent sociologist of the Atlanta University faculty, will speak at the closing session at the First Congregational Church here, December 3.

Delegates to Deans' Conference

AFRO-AMERICAN Balt., Md.

Delegates to the ninth annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisors of Men in Negro Educational Institutions held last month at Southern University. Left to right, front row: J. W. Drew, Va. Union, president; G. W. Reeves, Prairie View State College, vice president; Walter Brown, Hampton Institute, secretary; H. T. Coleman and J. W. Martin, Wiley College; second row: A. B. Beswell, Tenn. State College; J. J. Flood, Tuskegee Inst.; H. A. Coleman, Fisk University; M. G. Miles, Florida A. and M. College; C. J. Dunn, Ala. State College, and A. P. Pertee, Southern University.—(ANP Photo)

Negro Congress Calls For Seniority Changes

Peoples Voice N.Y., N.Y. 12-2-44

Negro employees would lose far more heavily than whites in case of layoffs during the transition period from war-time to peace-time industry, unless adjustments are made in seniority rules, the National Negro Congress stated last week through its acting secretary, Miss Thelma Dale, following a test survey which the Congress made.

The Congress made the Sperry Gyroscope Nassau Plant at Great Neck, L. I., one of its first laboratories in the study of this question, partly because of the large number of workers it employs—about 3,600—and partly because of its three-year struggle to bring Negro employees into the plant union. Both union and management cooperated with the National Negro Congress in making the survey, which was based on the company records as of November 8. It was found that under present seniority rules:

- Negroes are seven per cent of the force of filer and burrers, but in case of a 50 per cent layoff, the percentage would be reduced to three per cent.
- Negroes are two per cent of the assembler, but in case of the 50 per cent layoff, the percentage would be reduced to one-third of one per cent.
- Negroes are two per cent of the inspectors, but under the layoff they will be reduced to zero.

The Congress concludes that while seniority adjustments are not necessary in every plant, the unmodified application of the rules in many places will tend to freeze pre-war discriminations in post-war industry. Even with full employment, Miss Dale states, the problem remains, for in the process of transferring workers from war work to peace time employment, Negroes will suffer because of their later hiring dates.

Seniority is based on occupation and operates plant-wide, and, after 30 months of employment, nation-wide. If an employee changes from one occupation to another, whether for upgrading or any other reason, his accumulated seniority applies in the new occupation. That is, the seniority is cumulative, and neither upgrading nor lack of upgrading affects one's seniority status.

The Sperry plant has a contract with Local 430 of the electrical

Funeral Directors Re-elect Virginian

Afro-American Balt., Md. 6-3-44

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Despite a heated contest over the great election of a general secretary, delegates to the National Negro

While a rectionary Congress was girding itself to destroy the FEPC, which was created as a result of a threatened "March on Washington" two years ago, General Jacob Coxey, who staged the first march in 1894, visited the AFRO office here last week.

General Coxey, now 90 years old, but still spry and militant was accompanied by Tomlinson Todd, president of the Interracial Institute on Race Relations.

Returning to the capital to complete his speech interrupted fifty years ago, he told of his army which has been a household word for describing tattered organizations.

A 35-Day March

"The idea of the 35-day-march," he said, "came to me in 1893, when I was working at my stone quarry near my home town, Massillon, Ohio," where he still lives and has been mayor.

At that time, the country was in the midst of a terrible panic with three million people unemployed and strikes occurring frequently.

6-3-44

Thought of Early WPA

"The March on Washington exchange for new paper money was conceived by General rather than sold to private inves- Coxey in order to bring to the tors. attention of the people his idea which The bonds were to be redeemed was to build paved roads and oth- through taxes over a 25-year period. public works with unemployed labor and get the money to do it.

Opposes War Bonds

His plan for financing the employment was the issuance General Coxey believes that the by war should be similarly financed and sub-divisions of non-with new paper money rather than rest bearing bonds, to be de- through the sale of war bonds. ted in the U. S. treasury in He cites the Civil War practice

Funeral Directors' Association's seventh annual convention ended their four-day confab in " a spirit of real unity," Thursday, after re-electing Clarence (C. P.) Hayes, president. 9-2-44

Mr. Hayes, prominent Richmond, Va., mortician, was unopposed.

Others elected are:

Duplain Rhodes, New Orleans; Mrs. W. H. McGavock, Nashville; Henry W. Payne, NYC; I. S. White, Longview, Tex.; Mrs. G. J. Tate, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Officer, East St. Louis, Ill.; Handy Beckett, Philadelphia; C. B. Waterford, Chicago, and R. L. Sheppard, Henderson, N.C.

The lone contest followed the annual report of Mr. Officer, general secretary, who had advised the delegates that it was not his intention to accept office again.

Rivers Welcome Delegates

Mr. Officer's statement apparently came as a surprise, but within a few hours John Delaney of Covington, Ky., was being mentioned as his logical successor. After much debate, the delegates elected Mr Officer by the narrow margin of 66-58.

City Court Justice Francis E. Rivers welcomed the 200 delegates to the city and praised them for their contribution in helping to make "colored business" what it is today. 9-2-44

Another speaker, J. Lee Redgate, white, president of the National Funeral Directors' Association of the United States, warned the organization to pay more attention to some of the legislation being proposed in Washington "before it's too late."

41-1944

Negro Council Holds Meeting

Informer
Houston, Texas

HOUSTON —The Houston Council of Negro Organizations held a meeting Wednesday, March 1, in the assembly room of the YMCA in the Pilgrim Building. P. E. Gallagher, Sr., chairman, presided. The chairman gave a brief resume of the origin of the council, which was organized to work with the OPO on ceilings and prices as they affect Negroes in Houston, and of what had been accomplished in the last three meetings.

3-11-44

The executive committee reported on the taxi situation and steps that had been taken to have taxi companies conform with OPA regulations. The report, which showed the exhaustive work the committee had done, was adopted. This committe further recommended a list of persons to be named as prospects from whom would be chosen a Negro coordinator and Negro panel clerks to work with the OPA. According to T. Arnold Hill, of the national OPA office, who was present with the body before it went into permanent organization in December, there are 375,000 Negroes in this area and no Negroes out of the OPA office work among them. It is felt that this situation should be amended to include Negro workers for their own people. A committee was also appointed to work with the OPA in setting up new panels among Negroes.

Mrs. P. E. Gallagher made a report on an investigation by various women on cafes, stores and the like to check on prices. It was found that the greatest deviation from the law was on meats, and that Grades 1, 2 and 3 were all being sold at the same price. This condition obtained especially in Fourth and Fifth Wards. Mrs. Gallagher pointed out that more women should volunteer for this work, which is authorized by the OPA, so as to bring prices down to the required ceiling.

3-11-44

The Council of Negro Organizations is composed of members from at least 32 organizations and represents a cross-section of Negro Houston, and it is hoped that the results of its work will be felt in the entire community among Negroes.

Dr. Alphonse Heninburg Directs Natl. Urban League's Dept. Of Public Education Heads New Department

Age — New York, N.Y.
7-8-44
7-8-44

The National Urban League announces this week the establishment of a Department of Public Education on the part of its War Service Program, with Dr. Alphonse Heninburg, former Industrial Relations Field secretary, appointed as director. The work in this department is financed through the American War-Community Service, a cooperative fund-raising effort of six national agencies of which the National Urban League is one.

The new League department will be responsible for educating the American public regarding problems of race relations and techniques for dealing with them. Its efforts will be aimed at stimulating interracial cooperation for victory and peace-time reconstruction, and at bolstering the war-time morale of the Negro population. The program calls for the publication of bulletins and pamphlets, promotion of radio programs, advice to local community leaders, releases to the daily press, and organization of local and national speakers bureaus.

7-8-44

Dr. Heningburg has been a member of the League staff since October, 1943. He was formerly assistant to the President of North Carolina State College for Negroes, and director of personnel at Tuskegee Institute. He is a graduate of Grinnell College where he earned a Phi Beta Kappa Key, and holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in educational administration from New York University. He was one of the first recipients of the Rosenwald Fellowship, having been sponsored by Julius Rosenwald during his entire four years at Grinnell.

GIVEN PLAQUE — 1422 _ c

In recognition of his forty-four years of faithful service to Trinity College and Duke University, John Love, oldest colored employee of the university from the standpoint of years of service, recently was presented with a plaque of appreciation. The presentation was made by Professor W. B. Markham, treasurer of the University, shown above with Love. Dr. Robert L. Flowers, president of the University, spoke briefly. The occasion was a barbecue for the colored employees of the East Campus, held in The Ark. Love since 1910 has been in charge of the University's multigraph department which prints many thousands of letterheads, forms, blanks, form letters, and other materials.

7-8-44

Dr. ALPHONSE HENINBURG

Political Advice

Demands For Race Listed By Randolph

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.
7-8-44

CHICAGO, Ill. — The National Non-Paristan Political conference ended its sessions at the Metropolitan Community Center church last week. Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of the church, gave a stirring and informative address on the "Role of the Church in Securing a Just Peace." A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, set forth the minimum demands for Negroes in the coming election, stressing the unique position of the Negro in the political campaign. He urged that the Negro voters should free themselves from party labels and support men and measures that will enhance the position of the Negro in the post-war era.

Other speakers on the program were Miss Eartha M. M. White, of Jacksonville, Fla., a discussant in the panel of the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments and the abolition of the poll tax; Thurman L. Dodson, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the panel, who read the amendments to the body and stressed the significance of the Republican party giving more than platitudes toward the enforcement of these vital amendments toward the welfare of the Negro, and Miss Bobby Arnold, of Kansas City, chairman of the panel on Negro representation at the Peace conference, who pointed out that no matter what other darker nations have representation at the peace conference, the American Negro must have official representation since no other group faces the type of segregation and discrimination as suffered by the Negro in America.

7-8-44

GIVES SHORT HISTORY

Theodore Brown, member of the Regional FEPC office in Kansas City and chairman of the Panel for a permanent FEPC, stated that it would be difficult to see how either party could fail to endorse this important legislation if it was sincere in the constant cries about equality in employment. Atty. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, former member of the committee, gave a short history of the March Movement in securing Executive Order 8802, and recommended that the activities of the March cannot be underestimated in the field of education on matters so vital and important.

Milton P. Webster, member of the President's committee and first vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, reviewed the activities of the committee up to the present time and gave special suggestions for making a permanent FEPC.

Attending the conference were 90 delegates from 18 cities and 13 States:

7-8-44

J. W. Odom, Mrs. Mary Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Smith, Claude E. Grooms, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Daniels, Fred H. Hadley, Miss Addie Hudson, Gilbert Patterson, E. Norman Lacey, Henry Williams, Miss Eartha M. M. White, Jacksonville, Fla.; L. L. Haynes, Mrs. M. L. Sellers, Miami, Fla.; L. Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Priscilla D. Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Elizabeth Meadows, Mrs. Ethel Pye, Mrs. Jeanette M. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Julia M. Anderson, Aldrich Turner, F. B. McLaurin, A. Philip Randolph, Vincent Baker, New York; Miss Bobby Arnold, Mrs. Tommy Berry, William Powers, Elmer Jackson, Theodore Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; Herbert Robinson, Jackson, Tenn.; Thurman Dodson, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Rev. S. A. Young, W. A. McCall, Mrs. Anna Hubbard, Washington, D. C.; Roscoe C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Cleopatra Dixon, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Ethel Mason, Miss Samuella Marlin, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Harvey Parham, Layton Weston, E. J. Bradley, Louis Miller, Mrs. Modestine Thornton, St. Louis, Mo.

7-8-44

From Chicago came Morris Lewis, W. H. Blackwell, C. W. Burton, A. M. Cartman, Ruth Colman, D. B. Giddings, Mrs. Jimmie Lee Jones, Claudius A. Reid, Rev. M. A. Riley, Mrs. Adeline Terrell, Mrs. Frieda Scott, T. L. Williamson, M. M. Williams, Mrs. Halena Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth White, Mrs. Essie Tatum, Miss Georgia Starks, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, Mrs. Estella Brown, Mrs. Jeska Flemister, Rev. Emerson Hutchinson, King Irvin, Mrs. Willie Langford, Mrs. Clara Williams, W. E. Williams, H. T. Jones, G. H. Wharton, Mrs. Ernestine Boatwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, Miss Natalie Moorman, Joseph Byrd, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, John Flemister, Arthur Hutchinson, M. P. Webster, Eugene M. Jones, William Scales, W. E. Williams, Mrs. Julia Young, T. M. Scott, Thomas Walker, Mrs. Jane Hutchinson.

Other resolutions acted upon by the conference were from Jacksonville, Fla., and Washington, D. C. The conference further went on record as planning a conference of Darker Peoples of the World to supplement, agitate and organize a program for the abolition of racial inequalities of all subjugated peoples. Under the direction of A. Philip Randolph, national chairman, and B. F. McLaurin, national secretary, preparations for this conference will be started immediately. All students of international affairs, all litigations, delegations or representatives from the Darker Nations will be invited to participate in the formulating of the demand to be presented at the Peace conference, to consider a Just Peace in the Port-War Period.

URBAN LEAGUE FELLOWS

Informer — Houston, Texas
11-19-44

The Fall Number of OPPORTUNITY, official publication of the Urban League, announces the three winners of current fellowships for advanced study in social work. They are Inez Womack of the University of Pittsburgh, who will continue study of social work in the University of Pittsburgh; Kathryn M. Davenport, from Bennett, college, Greensboro, N. C., who will study at the New York School of Social Work, and Frances P. Benson, from Hunter College, N.Y.C. who will also study at the New York School of Social Work.

11-11-44

The article states that League fellowships now numbebr 101. The first fellowship was awarded in 1910. Names, addresses, and present occupations of 82 former fellows are published in this story. The occupations show that the fellows are engaged in social work of various types including probation officers and administrative positions with Family Service, War Work, Care of Defective and Dependent Children, and Medical Social Work Agencies and Housing Projects. The former fellows who are teaching are in the fields of sociology, visiting teachers, and vocational counsellors. Many of the fellows are connected with character buidling organizations—the Boy and Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves and High Y Boys. Others are doing Church Social Work.

11-11-44

The Urban League began training social workers when there were no trained Negroes in this field. During all the years since its organization in 1910, it has never slackened interest in this phase of its work. Aside from directly sponsoring study for 101 fellows in the New York School of Social Work, Columbia university, Fisk University, in the Graduate School for Social Work Administration of Chicago, the Social Work school of Simmons College, Boston, Mass., the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., the School of Applied Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Columbia and New York Universities, Bryn Mawr college and the Atlanta School of Social Work, the League has recommended to other schools and social work agencies persons for training in social work. (The writer of this column was among the first of the Urban League fellows.)

Experts Listed For Youth Congress Nov. 30-Dec. 3

Atlanta Daily World
11-19-44

Headed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Col. Campbell C. Johnson of The Selective Service and panels of the Administration, an imposing list of leaders from many fields will take part in the public sessions of the forthcoming 6th Negro Youth Conference to be held in Atlanta Nov. 30 to Dec. 3. The roster of conference leaders, made public this week by Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary, includes:

C. A. Bacote, Atlanta University; William Y. Bell, Jr., Southern Regional Executive National Urban League; Charles H. Bynum, Director of Negro Activities, The National Urban League; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director, Negro Youth Conference; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Selective Service Administration, an imposing list All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

tional Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; Lewis Clymer, War Manpower Commission; Dr. O. W. Eagleson, Atlanta University; Dr. Alphonso Elder, Chairman Education Department, Atlanta University; James C. Evans, Assistant Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; Jean Fairfax, Dean of Women, Tuskegee Institute; Hugh Gloster, USO Associate Regional Executive; Charles G. Gomillion, Chairman Department of Education, Tuskegee Institute; Grace T. Hamilton, Executive Secretary of The Atlanta Urban League; C. L. Harper, Chairman Atlanta NAACP.

Irene Harris, Executive Secretary Atlanta YWCA; J. R. Henderson, Manager of Eagan Homes Propeet; Emory O. Jackson, Managing Editor, The Birmingham World; Dr Reid Jackson, Chairman Education Department Southern University; Attorney Cleo Marshall, Birmingham, Alabama; George Marshall, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Dr. W. A. Mason, United States Public Health Service; Osceola E. McKaine, Executive Secretary Progressive Democratic Party, South Carolina; Attorney Marjorie McKenzie, FEPC Counsel; Charlotte Moton, Recreation Representative, Federal Security Agency; Dr. J. W. Nicholson Gammon Theological Seminary Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University; Dr. Thomas A. Roberts Assistant to the Personnel Director, United States Department o Agriculture; C. A. Scott, Edito The Atlanta Daily World; Dr George Snowden, Dillard Univer sity; Forrester B. Washington, Di rector of The Atlanta Universit School of Social Work; Alvin E White, Information Specialist Wa Food Administration, and France Williams, Senior Consumer Rela tions Officer, OPA.

11-19-44

Atlanta headquarters for th conference is at 200 Auburn Ave nue, N. E., Beginning Wednesday Nov. 29, registration will tak place at the Service Men's Center 1000 W. Hunter St.

land Masonic Auditorium on Thursday evening. The presentation of four cash scholarships was another feature of the sessions. Two were awarded Patricia Marshall and Carolyn Anderson, of Detroit, and two in voice to Elaine Grayson of Detroit and Geraldine Goodley, of Kansas City.

Climaxing the meetings was a program presenting the following named artists: Luther King, prominent Cleveland tenor; Naomi Watson, leading contralto of Chicago; and Joseph H. Lockett, pianist of Philadelphia. 9-2-44

According to J. Wesley Jones, executive secretary of the association, several score young artists have been financially aided by the national group directly, while branches throughout the country have been of aid to an increasingly large number of applicants.

3-17-44

Call-Kansas City, Mo

PRESIDENT.— 3-17-44

Hilda A. Davis, dean of women, Talladega college, who is president of the National Association of College Women. Miss Davis is developing a progressive program for the association. 3-17-44

Photo by Statts AND.

Musician's Ass'n Defender—Chicago, In 25th Annual Meet In Cleveland

9-2-44

By ALEXANDER O. TAYLOR
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND.—The 25th annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians began last Monday at St. John A.M.E. church with the local branch acting as hosts to the national organization. Clarence Hayden Wilson of St. Louis is president, with J. Wesley Jones of Chicago, national secretary. Mayor Frank J. Lausche welcomed the delegates and visitors.

A highlight of the convention was the artist's recital held at the Cleve-

Jackson Negro History Association Meeting

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

IN THE COURSE OF a year there is held by the American people a multitude of national conventions. Every sort of an organization—educational, professional, business, civic, or political—strives to meet annually at some central point in the country. 11-11-44

In this activity of convention holding the Negroes have their due share. Like the whites they stage many different types of conventions, including those of scientific and learned societies; but the number of organizations of this kind among Negroes is very few. One of these few is the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Headed and founded by Carter G. Woodson, this body has been holding annual meetings for twenty-nine years. This year we went to Boston, Mass., on October 27, 28, and 29.

DR. JACKSON

Having met all over the country during these twenty-nine years, it is difficult to say which gathering ranks as the most successful. Nevertheless our recent meeting at Boston had some unique features. First of all we were meeting in what is perhaps America's most historic city, we were meeting in the shadow of some of America's most famous institutions of learning, and we were meeting where some of America's most distinguished scholars could participate in the sessions.

To our sessions came A. M. Schlesinger, professor of history at Harvard; James G. Leyburn, professor of history at Yale; Kenneth W. Porter, professor of history at Vassar; and Louise Overacker, professor of political science at Wellesley. One of these persons presided at one of the sessions, while the others delivered prepared addresses. 11-11-44

Prof. Schlesinger made us "stick out our chests" by his remarks that our series of meetings were conducted on a par with those of the American Historical Association (white), and that our magazine, the Journal of Negro History, ranks among the best scholarly magazines in the country. Having used Schlesinger's books in my own classes and having spoken often of this gentleman, it was indeed a great privilege to meet him in person.

Aside from enjoying the association of some of America's most noted scholars, we were favored by holding our meeting in some of Boston's most noted buildings. On Friday night, we assembled at the Boston Center of Adult Education. On Saturday, we met at the Teachers College of the City of Boston, while on Sunday we gathered at Faneiul Hall, known to all Americans as the Cradle of Liberty. 11-11-44

For two centuries Faneiul Hall has served as the meeting place for organized resistance to oppression and the delivery of stirring orations of defense of liberty. It was in this building that Samuel Adams and James Otis delivered their ringing speeches against the oppression of the British government at the time of the American Revolution.

In none less able fashion, two members of the Negro race, Charles H. Wesley and Raymond Pace Alexander, at our session on Sunday afternoon, delivered ringing speeches against the oppression of America's race prejudice at the present time. Just as liberty was being denied to the 13 colonies in 1776, so it is being denied now to Negroes. As sons of Harvard and as leaders in their chosen fields, these gentlemen fired the large audience with emotion and brought long applause. 11-11-44

On Sunday morning, we had a breakfast session which some two hundred or more guests attended. Following this breakfast of Boston baked beans and Boston brown bread the diners then gathered in another room and listened to two papers bearing on untouched fields in American history.

One of these papers was read by Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. As a product of Schlesinger and a student of the free Negro in North Carolina, he gave a most interesting account of James Boon, free Negro contractor in North Carolina during slavery days. 11-11-44

In promoting this annual meeting the thoughts of all of us were on the folks back home. As on previous occasions, stress was laid on the grand support given the association by the school teachers of Virginia. Their dimes and quarters make the one thousand dollars so necessary to keep this body alive. Without their support and those of other teachers in the nation we could not have annual meetings at Boston and elsewhere. We therefore renewed our pledge to keep Negro history week going and to furnish the teachers with Negro history literature. 11-11-44

Carter G. Woodson's annual meetings lack the fanfare of many other Negro national conventions, yet I doubt if any other gathering of Negroes accomplishes more good in the long run. To attend his meeting leaves the delegate with the feeling that it was certainly good to be there. It was mighty good to be in Boston.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON

NEGRO CULTURE UNIT IS FORMED

Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30—(AP)—Out of the stream of Negro culture in America have come swing, the music of Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson, the poetry of Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes and Sterling Brown, the fiction of Richard Wright, the researches of Dr. George W. Carver at Tuskegee.

And Thursday the young hopefuls of the race — the aspiring writers, artists, musicians — came here for their first workshop, to hear their work read and criticized, to see it exhibited, and to form an organization—the Association of Young Writers and Artists.

Ranging in age from 15 to 30, they came off the plantations and the farms, the river boats and the levees, the cities and the colleges—no zoot-suiters among them, but serious-minded young artists interested in telling the story of their race. 12-1-44

Birmingham Represented

"We've found about 40 young Negro writers and artists—not only in the colleges and schools, but in the humble cabins in the cotton fields who have definite talent, and we are trying to encourage them and give them an outlet," says Esther V. Cooper, of Birmingham, Ala., executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Conference.

The A. Y. W. A. is an affiliate of the Southern Negro Youth Conference, holding its sixth session

...our-day youth ...democracy, the ...and subjects ...include eco... ...tion, constitu... ...ranchise. ...sent a mes... ...the confer... ...ro race's con... ...effort.

41-1944

Alabama Federation of Colored Civic Leagues

What Negroes Are Doing

Age-Herald
Birmingham Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Under the slogan, "If Uncle Sam Doesn't Draft You, Draft Yourself. Don't Loaf," local members of the Alabama Federation of Colored Civic Leagues issued a statement the past week assuring Gov. Sparks and the people everywhere that they are in hearty accord with the program to stamp out loafing and absenteeism. 7-16-44

The statement, issued by the program and publicity committee, with R. F. Jones, president; Theo McDowell, vice president; J. E. Sanford, secretary; John L. Streeter, treasurer; A. O. Hancock, chairman; H. D. Coke; co-chairman- Miss Ethel Stewart and Miss Mae Meadows, follows in part:

"As members of the Alabama Federation of Colored Civic Leagues, we are taking this medium to assure the governor of Alabama, and all the people here and there and everywhere, that we join most heartily in the war against loafing. We belief that loafing itself is a breeder of crime and a product of absenteeism. 7-16-44

"Each of us is a member of the long line in the march for freedom. We have only to find our rightful places and then fill them well. Loafers have no place in such a democracy as we are now aspiring for. Vagrancy must be wiped out and our industries well-manned and kept at peak of production.

"We are appealing to all pastors and heads of all social and civic enterprises to instruct your members to find worthwhile employment and do something that may tend to hasten peace and again bring joy to all the world.'"

41-1944

American Bridge Ass'n Convention Opens Here Aug. 13

Weekly New Orleans, La. 8-12-44

American Bridge Ass'n

The twelfth annual convention of the American Bridge Association gets underway on Sunday, August 13th at Xavier Gym. The curtain rises at 12 noon when the master's individual contest gets underway. Open house will be held from 3:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. The weeks schedule is as follows:

Sunday, August 13th.—12:00 Noon, Masters' Individual, 1st. Session; 3:00 p.m., Open House; 7:30 p.m., Masters' Individual, 2nd. Session Ends; Novice Pairs, one session only. 8-12-44

Monday, August 14th.—12:00 Noon: Men's Pairs—Masters, 1st. Session; Men's Pairs — Non-Masters, 1st. Session; Women's Pairs, 1st. Session; 8:00 p.m.: Men's Pairs—Masters, 2nd Session Ends; Men's Pairs — Non-Masters, 2nd Session Ends; Women's Pairs, 1st. Session Ends.

Tuesday, August 15th. — 12:00 Noon: Team of Four, Qualified Session; 7:00 p.m.: Open Pairs—Masters, 1st. Session; Open Pairs —Non-Masters, Qualifying Session.

Wednesday, August 16th.—10:00 a.m.: Team-of-four, Knock-outs, 8 Teams; 1.00 a.m.: Annual Meeting; 7:00 p.m.: Open Pairs—Masters, 2nd Session Ends; Open Pairs—Non-Masters, 1st Finals.

Thursday, August 17th.—10:00 a.m.: Team-of-four, Semi-finals; 1:00 p.m.: Mixed Pairs—Masters, 1st. Session; Mixed pairs—Non-Masters, 1st Session; 9:00 p.m.: Banquet. 8-13-44

Friday, August 18th. — 12:00 Noon: Open Pairs—Non-Masters, 2nd Finals Ends; 8:00 p.m.: Mixed Pairs—Masters, 2nd. Session Ends; Mixed Pairs — Non-Masters, 2nd. Session Ends.

Saturday, August 19th.—11:00 a.m.: Team-of-four, Final Match Ends; 3:00 p.m.: Annual Meeting; 9:00 p.m.: Carnival Ball.

This is the first time in history that New Orleans has ever been host to a convention of this type, visitors will travel from all parts of the United States to take part. Special arrangements have been made to welcome them.

Dr. E. T. Belsaw of Mobile, Ala., is president. On Monday, August 14th, the convention wil transfer it's activities to the Rhythm Club where it will remair throughout the week.

History Ass'n Ends 3-Day Meet

AFRO-American
Balt., Md.

D.C. School Official Wins $100 First Prize

BOSTON IS HOST

11-11-44

'Force Prexy, Philly Lawyer Among Orators

BOSTON, Mass. (CNS) — The twentieth meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History closed Sunday after a three-day session, the opening meeting being held at the Boston Center for Adult Education Friday evening, with Mrs. Alberta C. Valentine, chairman of the general committee, presiding.

Discussing "The Colored American in the International Sphere" at the opening meeting were:

Charles C. Dasey, member of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding; Louis R. Mehlinger of the U.S. Department of Justice; Prof. James Leyburn of Yale University; and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the association.

The Rev. Benjamin Anderson, pastor of Gloucester Presbyterian Church, sang; Mrs. Gladys Purdue, accompanist.

Saturday Sessions

Saturday sessions were held at Boston Teachers' College. The topic was "The Colored People in the Curricula of the Schools." E. B. Jourdain, assistant State superintendent of schools, Springfield, Ill., presided.

Speakers were Harvey C. Jackson, president of the Detroit branch of the association; W. M. Brewer of Washington, head of the department of history in high schools; Collins Reynolds and W. F. Savoy.

Prof. A. M. Schlesinger of Harvard University presided at the afternoon session when "The Colored Americas Among the Pioneers" was discussed by Dr. W. Sherman Savage of Lincoln University (Mo.) and Dr. Merze Tate of Harvard read the paper of Prof. Kenneth Porter of Vassar College, scheduled speaker, who was ill.

Matthew W. Bullock of the Massachusetts Parole Board presided at the evening session, at which time "The Free Colored People of the Ante-Bellum Period" was the topic. Dr. Lorenzo Greene of Lincoln University (Mo.) and Prof. Robert Reid of Tuskegee were speakers.

11-11-44

Sunday Breakfast Session

"Untouched Fields" was discussed at the breakfast held Sunday morning at the League of Women for Community Service, Miss Odile Sweeney of the Cambridge Community Center presiding. Dr. John H. Franklin of N.C. State College and Dr. Luther P. Jackson of Va. State College spoke. A general discussion followed.

The closing meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, with Dr. Woodson presiding. "The Colored American as a citizen of the United States" was the topic. Greetings were extended Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Joshua Jones for the mayor. Mrs. Flora G. Vest was vocalist, accompanied by Mrs. G. Purdue. The Rev. E. E. Thompson offered the invocation.

Spekers were Prof. Louise Overacker of Wellesley College; Raymond P. Alexander of Philadelphia; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University; and Arnett G. Lindsay of Washington.

History Prizes Awarded

Prof. A. M. Schlesinger of Harvard awarded the history prizes. First prize of $100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History during the year was presented to Mr. Brewer, head of the department of history in D.C. high schools. His topic was "The Poll Tax and the Poll-Taxers."

Second prize of $50 for the next best article contributed to the journal was presented to Reuben Shieller of Alabama State Teachers' College, whose subject was "Union in Eastern Tennessee."

First prize of $50 for the best book review contributed to the journal was presented to Prof. Kenneth W. Porter of Vassar and the second, of $25, to Prof. Benjamin Quarles of Dillard University, New Orleans.

41-1944

March on Washington

"Get Off Your Knees And Fight For Rights", Randolph Urges

"Don't Let Anybody Stop You In Your Struggle," He Insists

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
7-2-44

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—A. Phillip Randolph, president of the March on Washington Movement, urged a capacity audience at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Gym. Tuesday night to "keep up off your knees and get on your feet in a militant aggressive action for your rights, and don't let anybody stop you in your moral struggle."

Speaking under auspices of the St. Louis Chapter of the March-On-Washington. Randolph declared that "we are victims of civil disabilities, because we have no backbone.' He said that only through courage and sincere intelligent action will Negro Americans gain from the American government in full measure the things to which they are entitled. He condemned the present American Federal System which he said is becoming more powerful each year and is using power to suppress the Negro. He referred to the Southern pattern of "sham" Democracy, the relation in the armed forces, failure of the Poll tax bill and jim crow housing.

Randolph frankly stated that 'it does not appear that at the end of this war that we will have any more Democracy than we have now If the Axis wins the war Democracy will die, but it does not follow that Democracy will live if the United Nations win," he predicted.

"History and destiny,' he said has placed in the hands of the Negro the torch of freedom which he must bear through the mobilization of proper power. People in high places in Washington would rather lose this war, than grant Negroes their right. 7-2-44

"All efforts must be supplemented by wise political action" he said Randolph, at this point stated that neither the Republican or democratic parties by their action in Congress has displayed good faith to the Negro and advice non-partisan political action

41-1944 National Association of College Women

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN OBSERVE ANNIV'Y

Bee-Chicago, Ill

1-30-44

The National Association of College Women's Clubs are celebrating their twenty-first birthday the last week in Panuary. At the end of the week's celebration each club is asked tosend to the National secretary, Miss Alice Taylor, 2556 McCullon St., Baltimore, Md., their birthday gift by Saturday, February 5.

National celebration is to publize the N.A.C.W. by calling attention to the history, purpose and accomplishments.

In 1923, at the invitation of the College Alumnae Club of Negro college women met to consider forming a National Organization of Negro College Women because by this time college women among our race were numerous. This offored the opportunity to band together to do effective work in their own communities. Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women of Howard University was the first president.

The purpose:

1. To unite in one organization all our college women for mutual benefit in serving our communities an dto promote friendliness among all college women.

2. To raise educational standards in colleges and improve educational conditions among Negroes.

(b) To aid women members of college faculties in getting proper salary, promotion and tenue.

3. To promote scholarship.

(a) To encourage worthy girls to go to college. 1-30-44

(b) To administer scholarships and fellowships for any organization that request it.

(c) To promote graduate-work in the U. S. and foreign countries through the awarding of scholarships and fellowships.

(d) To stimulate intellectual growth among college women after graduation.

(e) To publish articles of educational value to college women.

4. To bring together college women of the two races in the U. S. for conferences in the interest of better understanding on matters of vital interest to them.

5. To form in every community local College Women's Clubs in order to unite our women for concerted effort.

6. To establish and maintain National Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Talladega College is urging all college women to affiliate with National and help plan and execute an educational post war program for women which will help entegrates all groups in each community.

The funds raised from special activities during National Week will go for the following special needs of N.A.C.W.

1. A fund to provide salary for an Executive Secretary, to keep in touch with the members and visit branches. Also she may investigate colleges, represent the organization when necessary and organize new branches.

2. A large fellowship fund to encourage specialized study by college women. 1-30-44

Some Past Accomplishments:

The Chicago Branch held a very instructive conference for the North Central Section in Nov. The interesting program included "Educational Policies, Employment, Child Welfare, Health, Safety, Finance and Public Relations. The Tulsa branch furnished a ay Room for soldiers and held study classes for needy soldiers.

The New York branch is conducting a Play School which is needed in any of the large cities. The North Jersey branch specialized in Juvenile Delinquency and Guidance Clinics for youths. The St. Louis branch has made a survey on National Defense industries and the attitudes of management toward minority groups. The Raleigh branch secured a co-ordination teacher for the Colored Schools. Nashville branch fostered a Good Neighbor Policy program. The Hampton branch assists financially with the local nursery school. 1-30-44

The Baltimore branch has fostered a creative-spirit program by winning cooperation from the Baltimore Museum to help Negro Children develop artistically. The Washington branch offered prizes for a creative Arts Contest to students of Howard University Art Dept. Columbia S. C. branch stressed self-improvement and nutrition.

There are other branches doing similar work.

If you are not a member of this group, contact the corresponding secretary of National or the president of the local branch.

Pres. Hilda A. Davis, Dean of women and prof. of English at

41-1944 National Association of Science Teachers in Negro Colleges

Science Tutors Form

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

National Association

5-26-44

FOR TVALLEY, Ga.—The Fort Valley College was host to the first annual meeting of the National Association of Science Teachers in Negro colleges held at Camp John Hope, Fort Valley, Georgia, May 12-13.

The forty scientists in attendance represented Kentucky State College, Lincoln Univeesity (Pennsylvania), Livingstone College Fort Valley State College, Georgia State College, Tuskegee Institute Southern University, A. and T College(North Carolina) Virginia State College, Morehouse College Atlanta University, Johnson C Smith University, Florida A.and M College, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Hampton Institute galoo College, Hampton , Institute Dillard University, Arkansas A and M. College, and Clark College.

Dr. Horace Mann, -president, The Fort Valley State College, welcomed the group at its opening session and Dr. H. B Crouch.

The officers of the association for the coming year are Dr. H. V. Hunter, president, Dr. J. A. Pierce Mr. Owens of Tougaloo College and Dr. S. M. Nabrit, vice-presidents; and Dr. H. B. Crouch, secretary-treasurer. Dr. R. P. Perry, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College; Dr. Booker T. Griffith. Dr. C. T. Mason Dilliard University; Dr. E. D Raines; and Dr. C. M. Hill, A. and T. College, were elected regional directors. 5-26-44

The committee on science education consists of the following personnell; Dean W. W. E. Blanchet, chairman, W. H. Brown, Dr. S. M Nabrit, Dr. H. V. Eagleston, and Dean Frederick O. Drew of Livingstone College. The Committee on Pure Science Research is headed by Dr. J. A. Pierce, chairman, with the following members: Dr. H. E Finley, Professor of Biology, Morehouse College; Dr. Russells W. Brown Professor of Bacteriology; Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. D. Inge, Professor of Biological Science, Florida A. and M. College; Dr C. T. Mason, and Dr. J. M. Hunter. Mr. William H. Brown is the coordinator of projects.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C., during the early part of May, 1945.

41-1944

National Ideal Benefit Society

National Ideal Benefit Society To Convene

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Petersburg Will Be Seat Of Annual Meeting Sept. 5-7

9-2-44

(Special to Journal and Guide)

PETERSBURG, Va. — The grand convention of the National Ideal Benefit Society will convene here Sept. 5-7, at Oak Street AME Zion Church. More than 1,000 delegates and guests are expected to be present.

The sessions will begin Tuesday at 10 a.m. The public meeting will be held Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Among those listed to appear on the program are: Mayor Alexander Hamilton, Dr. W. F. Clarke, Capt. Thomas H. Brown, D. C. Valentine, the Rev. A. C. Bell, Mrs. Bollette F. Harper, and the Rev. G. N. Calviness. Music will be furnished by the National Ideal Chorus, Bethany Baptist Chorus, Oak Street choir, Mrs. Mable Williams, and several out of town musical organizations.

MUSICAL RECITAL

Mrs. Annie Mae Evans will be presented in a musical recital Wednesday, Sept. 6 at 8 o'clock. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Johnella Frazier Jackson.

The grand parade will be held Thursday, September 7, at 3 o'clock, with the line of march forming at the Elk's Home on Byrne street and passing through the main section of the city.

9-2-44

The convention will close with a banquet to be held Thursday evening at 10 o'clock at the Harding Street USO. It is slated that all members and friends furnishing homes may expect their delegates Monday or Tuesday.

The convention committee is composed of the following: Mrs. Mary B. Graham, Mrs. India Nelson, Mrs. N. V. Brooks, D. C. Valentine, and E. Y. West.

41-1944

National Negro Business League

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Inspection of plans for entertaining the National Negro Business League convention in Birmingham Aug. 29-31 will be made at a "pep" meeting scheduled for 8 p.m. Tuesday at Bob's Savoy, according to Chairman S. L. Belle, of the local convention committee. All business men and women in this area are urged to attend this important meeting. 8-20-44

In connection with the convention, Negro Trade Week will be observed. A musical demonstration at Legion Field Sunday, Aug. 27, at 3 p.m. will highlight the opening of this program. Albon L. Holsey, of Tuskegee Institute, executive secretary of the league, will make a short speech.

The weekly luncheon of the local league will be held at 1 p.m. Monday at the Savoy. At 8 p.m. Monday, the Housewives League, headed by Mrs. Clara Moses Wilson, will meet at Smith & Gaston Funeral Home.

Delegates to the convention will be given free copies of the Negro Business Directory, edited by H. D. Coke, chairman of the program committee, according to announcement by President A. G. Gaston, of the local business league and region vice president of the national body. There will be 10,000 copies of the directory, according to Mr. Gaston, which will be placed with local business establishments and in homes.

Mrs. Rose Brown Bracym, field representative of the National Negro Business League, is in the city helping with the Trade Week and convention plans. She can be reached at pre-convention headquarters in the Smith & Gaston building, and is available for the asking to any group, organization or club about convention and Trade Week activities. 8-20-44

Striving hard to place 500 new names on the membership roster, Robert L. Reed, chairman of the membership committee indicated last week that he was approaching the half-way mark. Business men and women are urged to join the league to help Birmingham to make an outstanding showing at the national convention.

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City, Okla., and W. J. Kwesi Mould, of Jamestown, Gold Coast, West Africa, will be the featured speakers at the county-wide banquet at 8 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 31. C. H. Fowlkes is in charge of ticket sales.

News-Age-Herald-Birm., Ala.

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE was founded 44 years ago by Booker T. Washington. The present board of officers include as president, Dr. J. E. Walker, founder of the Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; George W. Cox, first vice president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Fred Allen, head of a Detroit laundry; Albon Holsey, executive secretary, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, field secretary, St. Louis, Mo.; Don A. Davis, chairman of executive committee, Hampton Institute; Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman, steering committee, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, president of the Women's Auxiliary, better known as the Housewives League.

The purpose of the National Negro Business League is to promote the commercial and financial development of the race, particularly stressing postwar employment and racial cooperation. 8-27-44

The public is invited to attend the song festival on Sunday at Legion Field and the public meeting on next Wednesday night.

Speaking briefly on the Sunday program will be Mrs. B. J. Anderson, Trade Week director; Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy of the N. N. B. L. office, and Robert Durr, Trade Week chairman.

Albon Holsey, secretary of the N. N. B. L. and former secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, will be the keynote speaker.

41-1944

What Negroes Are Doing

Age-Herald - Birmingham, Ala.

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

With issuance last week of a proclamation by City Commission president, the Hon. W. Cooper Green, designating the week of Aug. 27-Sept. 2, as Negro Trade Week in the City of Birmingham, interest in the Trade Week and the National Negro Business League meeting to be held here Aug. 28-31, was greatly livened.

The Birmingham Baptist ministers' conference in a resolution last Tuesday endorsed the Trade Week project, which gave additional impetus to the trade-stimulating feature. 8-13-44

The Greater Birmingham Negro Business League, host to the national convention and sponsor of Trade Week, is scheduled to meet at 1 p.m. Monday, Aug. 14, at the Savoy Cafe, 1712 Fourth Avenue, North, and a review of the work of the various convention committees will be the feature of the meeting.

Trade Week will start with a musical demonstration at Legion field, Aug. 27, at 3 p.m. Albon L. Holsey, executive secretary of the National Negro Business League will be the principal speaker, and for the song program, Joe Edwards, director of the famous "Moments of Meditation," singers will serve as master of ceremonies.

The Birmingham Housewives League, headed by Mrs. Clara Watson, will meet Monday, Aug. 14, at 8 p.m., at 1530 Fifth Avenue, North, to plan for entertaining the National Housewives League, which is meeting jointly with the national business league convention.

A country-wide preconvention "pep meeting" is being called for Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 8 p.m., at 1712 Fourth Avenue, North.

Directing Trade Week is Mrs. B. J. Anderson with Robert Durr as chairman. Several organizations are supporting the project with the housewives' league. Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, field representative of the NNBL, is in the city assisting with convention plans, the local and national membership drive and the trade week. 8-13-44

According to A. G. Gaston, president of the local Negro Business League, more than 500 visiting delegates are expected to attend the convention.

Negro Business League Schedules Session Here

News - Birmingham, Ala.

The National Negro Business League will hold its annual convention in Birmingham Aug. 27-31 and Negro Trade Week has been proclaimed during that period by Cooper Green, president of the Birmingham City Commission.

Robert P. Shields, director of the Veterans Bureau, Montgomery, will represent the Veterans Administration, Washington, and outline the government's program for retraining returning soldiers at 11:30 a.m. Aug. 31.

Dr. J. W. Goodgame, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, has been invited to speak on "The Place of the Church in the Postwar Economic Adjustment of the Negro" Aug. 30 at St. John A. M. E. Church.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., will speak on the influence of Booker T. Washington's educational philosophy on the economic progress of the Negro race. 8-14-44

The Greater Birmingham Negro Business League, headed by A. G. Gaston, will be host. Opening the convention will be a musical program Sunday, Aug. 27, at Legion Field. Albon L. Hosley, of Tuskegee Institute, executive secretary of the National Negro Business League, will open the convention. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will preside.

NEGRO BUSINESS MEN CONVENE HERE TODAY

Post - Birmingham, Ala.

The 44th convention of the National Negro Business League and National Negro Housewives' League, is being held here today, tomorrow and Thursday with headquarters at Masonic Temple Bldg., at Fourth-av and 17th-st. n. 8-29-44

Theme of the convention this year will be "What Negro Business Has Learned from the War."

National Negro Business League

High Ranking Race Leaders In Birmingham For Convention

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

8-29-44

By EMORY O JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala—(SNS)—Delegates came swarming into Birmingham this week for the annual convention of the joint National Negro Business League and National Housewives League.

Birmingham is bubbling with enthusiasm and inspiration.

Opening session was scheduled to get underway at Masonic Temple at 10 o'clock this morning. Combination welcome and presidential report program is slated for eight o'clock tonight at the 16th Street Baptist Church.

Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis, Tenn., NNBL president and president of the Universal Life Insurance Co., is one of the main speakers on tonight's program. County Commission President W. H. (Bo) Wharton is on program for greetings in behalf of Birmingham, Jefferson County and Alabama. William C. Fitz Gibbons, of the National War Savings Staff, Washington, D. C. will share the chief speaking assignment. He will be introduced by William Pickens former NAACP noble, who is new connected with hte National War Savings Staff. 8-29-44

In the opening session at the Temple at 10:20 this morning, Geo. Cox of Durham, N. C., NNBL vice-president, was to discuss the convention theme, "What has Negro Business Learned from the War" Carlton W. Gaines of Detroit, Mich. was to lead a panel on the subject "Strengthening Post-War Business Through Local Organization." L. C Blount, president of the Detroit Trade Association was to head the discussion on the subject, "President Outlook For Negro Production of Post-War Civilians Goods." Prof. J. A. Bailey of A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., was to give "The Report on the Survey on Negro Manufacturers." Emmer Martin Lancaster, adviser on Negro Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., was slated to discuss, "Negro Participation in War Production." C. D. Rogers, president of the Central Life Insurance Co., Tampa, Fla., was to discuss, "Capital For Post War Production." Mrs. G. E. Anderson and A. G. Gaston of Birmingham and S. B. Fuller of Chicago, were to discuss the panel subject "The Viewpoint of Successful Negro Manufacturers." 8-29-44

Under its president, Mrs. Fannie B. Peck of Detriot, Mich., the Housewives League was to open its meeting in the Temple. They were to build their discussions around the theme, "Women In Action."

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, of Hampton Institute, Mrs Constance E. H. Daniels of Washington, D. C., A. M. White of Washington, D. C. C. M Mitchell of the local OPA staff; Mrs. B E. Howell of Dallas Tex., were among the highlights speakers listed.

"League Founders' Night" will be observed at eight o'clock Wednesday night at the St. John AME Church. Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C. will speak on the subject, "Booker T. Washington's Philosophy of Education and Business." Dr. J. W. Goodgame, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist church, will discuss the subject, "The Place of Church in the Post-War Economic Adjustment of the Negro." 8-29-44

At the Temple Wednesday, A. L. Holsey, secretary of the NMBL; A. E. White of Washington, D. C.; T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala.; Cornelius King of Kansas City, Mo.; H. Holinad Fields of Philadelphia, Willard Allen of Baltimore and William Pickens of Washington are slated to speak.

Thursday at the Temple the panel subject, "Employment in the Post-War Period" will be discussed by Louis E. Burnham of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, Theodore Jones, administrative assistant, FEPC, Washington, D. C.; Franklin O. Nichols, National Urban League, New York; Hartford Night in the United Mine Workers of America, of Birmingham and J. J. Geeen, chairman of the executive committee of the Birmingham Branch of the NAACP.

Other speakers are Dr. Rufus Clements, president of Atlanta University, M. S. Stuart of Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Marguerite Johnson, of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. 8-29-44

At 11:40 Thursday morning, Director Robert P. Shields of the Veterans Bureau, Montgomery, Ala., will discuss the subject, "When the Veterans Return."

Maceo (Housing) Smith of Dallas, Texas, Horace (Real Estate) Sudduth and Arthur L. (Real Estate) Jackson of Chicago, will discuss post-war housing.

Dallas A. Martin, of Indianapolis Ind., will discuss radio and household appliances.

Mrs. Cordellia G. Johnson, president of the National Beauty Culturis League of Jersey City, N. J., will lead a panel on the beauty profession. 8-29-44

Claude Barnett of Chicago director of ANP; Sherman Briscoe, of the Department og Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; George Anthony Moore of the Cleveland (Ohio) Press and E. O. Jackson of the Birmingham will appear on the panel in which the press will be discussed. Other panel subjects and discussers: Advertising-Walter Pettiford of New York City. Commercial Aviation John Young, of Tuskegee Inst., Ala.; Banking J. B. Blayton of Atlanta, Ga.; Insurance, George R. Ragland of Oklahoma City, Okla. and J. J. Drew of Tuskegee, Ala.; Restaurants, Robert L. Williams of Birmingham; Clothing O. D. Woods of St. Louis, Mo. and Maruon L. Smith of Chicago; Cleaning and Pressing, R. B. Arnold of Birmingham; Garages and Filling Stations, Roosevelt Williams of Chicago, Ill.; Coal Business, A. J. Bolton of St. Louis and Undertaking and Casket Making, A. L. Welch of Birmingham.

Roscoe Dungee of Oklahoma City Okla., and W. J. Kweski Mould of West Africa will be the feature speakers at the banquet Thursday night at Bob's Savoy.

8-29-44

A city Wide play will be held at Tuexdo Park Thursday throughout the day, and swimming meet will be held at 7 p. m. This promises to be an entertaining event.

Nat'l Negro Congress to Present Aubrey Pankey at Carnegie Hall

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. 1-22-44

By David Platt

What are you doing Monday evening, Jan. 31? I advise you to forget that movie or play or basketball or bowling game and set that night aside for an extremely important cultural event in this great city of ours. On that night the National Negro Congress is presenting the distinguished Negro baritone Aubrey Pankey at a concert at Carnegie Hall. It is the first of a series of concerts being arranged by the National Negro Congress to get the people of New York better acquainted with Amer-

AUBREY PANKEY

Brussels, Salzburg. 1-22-44

This will be Aubrey Pankey's first appearance at Carnegie but by no means his first concert in New York. Mr. Pankey has performed at Town Hall, New York, and has played in the Town Halls of places as far off as Egypt, Palestine, Jerusalem, Budapest, Stockholm, Brussells, Salzburg. 1-22-44

It was in Salzburg, Germany, in 1933, Mr. Pankey told me when I met him the other day, that "I had my first taste of Nazi fascism." When I arrived in Salzburg, he said, "the Nazis put on a demonstration against my presence." The people who had arranged the concert were scared and wanted to know if "I was willing to go through with it." They showed him a Nazi leaflet reading: "German men and women are you going to let a Negro come in and sing the songs of our great master, Schubert?" Pankey ignored the threat and said he would sing. The concert was very successful, he said; everyone enjoyed it, only after it was over "the police assigned to protect me from the Nazis took me out by the side door and advised me to leave town the next morning."

When the war broke out, Pankey returned to America. In 1942 he made an eight-month good-will tour of the West Indies, Central and South America. In many countries he was the first American Negro ever to appear as a concert artist. In Panama he performed on a program with Lauritz (Sinatra) Melchior, Rose Bampton, Marie Jessner and other celebrities of the Metropolitan Opera. He also played for the armed forces in Trinidad and Panama. At first, said Pankey, "my offer to play for the Army was rejected by the Special Service Office on the ground that he did not think the men would be interested." Shortly afterward two white soldiers asked the Negro baritone to sing at their club. More than two thousand uniformed men attended the performance. The hall was not big enough to hold them all. The concert was so well received that the following day "the Navy asked me to sing." The Navy was so enthusiastic about the performance "they stood up and applauded for five minutes." In other words, I interjected, there is a demand for serious as well as light entertainment in the armed forces. "Yes, there is," replied Mr. Pankey, "that is if it's an all-serious program and not mixed with the lighter stuff. They don't care for mixed performances." All of which bears out the observations Fredric March made as a result of his tour overseas. 1-22-44

Getting back to the story. On Jan. 31—remember the date—Aubrey Pankey will take over Carnegie Hall for a concert that will feature some of the South American folk-songs that were so popular south of the border. His program will also include Negro Spirituals, many of them, and songs by Schubert—whose name the Nazis have dishonored—songs by Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, etc. Tickets are 55 cents up. We'll be there! How about you?

Negro Congress Pushes Permanent FEPC Fight

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. 2-14-44

The national executive board of the National Negro Congress, in all-day session yesterday, reasserted its determination to fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee and to continue its efforts for unity in that fight.

Dorothy K. Funn, the NNC's legislative secretary and head of its Washington Bureau, stressed the following main points in a report to the executive board:

1. A law to make the Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent agency can be passed at this session of the U. S. Congress provided the three bills now Congress are all supported and that no one bill is selected for support to the exclusion of another.

2. The Republican Party is out to steal the coming national election by disfranchising the soldiers, "of whom they are afraid."

3. The Anti-Poll Tax Bill (Marcantonio's H. H. 7) can be passed in this session of Congress, some legislators having pledged to call the bill up for discussion and vote as soon as the soldier-vote bill has been disposed of. "Introduction of H. H. 7 on the floor is expected momentarily." 2-14-44

4. All progressive organizations, particularly labor, must now center attention on the directives sent out by the FEPC to the Philadelphia Transit Co. and to the 16 Southern railroads demanding that they end their policy of discrimination against Negro workers.

The National Negro Congress' national executive board met to review its past work and to map a program for the coming months. Delegates were present from clubs in the Deep South, the Mid-West, the East and other regions. Oscar Bryant, NNC organizer in Birmingham, was elected to full membership in the executive board.

Edward Strong, who is leaving the National Negro Congress to enter the Army, agreed with Miss Funn that one of the three FEPC bills can be passed. He said:

"We can win a permanent FEPC if all three bills are supported. If all three are supported, then one of them will certainly be adopted. Whichever bill is adopted, it can be amended to embody the best features of the other bills." 2-14-44

The three bills now before the House of Representatives for consideration are H. R. 1732, introduced by Vito Marcantonio; H. R. 3898, introduced by Thomas Scanlon of Pennsylvania; H. R. 4004, introduced by William L. Dawson of Illinois. The Scanlon and the Dawson bills have been combined into one and is now called H. R. 4004, or the Scanlon-Dawson Bill.

H. R. 1732, Marcantonio's bill, is on the way out of the Committee on Judiciary, Discharge Petition No. 18, which would force that bill on the floor of the House to be acted on, having already received support of several Congressmen. Representatives Scanlon and Dawson have both signed Discharge Pettion No. 18.

The National Negro Congress executive board, following its meeting early in the evening, prepared a full report on decisions met. That report, when issued, will be carried in the **Daily Worker**. 2-14-44

Miss Funn declared these to be the perspectives of the Labor and Legislative Bureau:

1. Campaign for full equality of all Negroes in the armed forces.

2. Campaign for a course on labor to be given by all Negro colleges.

3. A speakers' bureau on Negro labor leaders.

4. A popular pamphlet on the Negro people and their relation to the labor movement.

NNC Forms Unit to Fight Abuses in Armed Forces

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—A committee on Guarantees through the Office of the Attorney General for 2. ity was appointed by the security of colored service per-gan, president of the sonnel against civilian atrocities; ro Congress, during 3. Immediate provision for adeboard meeting here quate transportation and other 2-26-44 necessary facilities to assure their e, according to Dr. welfare and morale; 2-26-44 enable the NNC to 4. Full utilization, on a basis of program for aboli-equality, of colored people in al-crow in the armed lied services, such as the Nurses' Corps, Red Cross and USO.

t the committee are Grant, chairman; S. Williams, Coun-min J. Davis, Jr., ns, attorney, and Ar-t of Philadelphia.

More for Wallace

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. 4-29-44

The National Negro Congress Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn and Edward Laughlin at Chicago to accept no compromise on renomination of Vice President Wallace. "Nomination of Byrnes, or others," the telegram said, "would precipitate disaffection of the Negro voters and strengthen Southern reactionaries in their fight against President Roosevelt's policies." 7-20-44

am Outlined

e program includes: egration of colored armed forces in the ity;

Its tentative pro

1. The integrati people in the arme basis of equality;

In its wire to Ambassador Halifax, the National Negro Congress pointed out that the continued running of the play under the present title is an insult and a threat to the morale and unity of the

(On Monday David Platt's Film Front column reported that the title of the play includes an expression used only by haters of Negroes such as Representative Rankin).

National Negro Congress Protests Title of Play

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. 4-29-44

The National Negro Congress of a thoroughly objectionable title Thursday wired British Ambassador Lord Halifax protesting the use to a play by Agatha Christie, currently running at the Cambridge Theatre in London.

Negro Labor Leaders Honored

Negro labor unionists receive certificates of merit from the National Negro Congress for outstanding leadership and interracial guidance toward democracy. (L. to r.): Sec. Shelton Tappes, Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers (CIO), chairman, Detroit NNC; Pres. Al Renner, Michigan Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance (AFL); NNC National Legislative Director Dorothy K. Funn; Sec. Ferdinand C. Smith, National Maritime Union (CIO), who made the awards; NMU Detroit Port Agent E. J. Cunningham; Pres. Le Bron Simmons, Jr., Detroit NNC, and Pres. C. Pat Quinn, Wayne County CIO Council.

Their Job Is to Fight Jim Crow in the Armed Forces

Members of the Military Equality Committee appointed at the national board meeting of the National Negro Congress. They are, left to right: Arthur H. Fauset, Philadelphia; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., New York; Mrs. Marion S. Williams, New York; Mrs. Edmonia Grant, New York; Hope Stevens, attorney, New York.

Nat'l Negro Congress Appoints A Military Equality Committee

Age-Herald N.Y.
2-26-44

Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, announced last week the appointment of a national committee on military equality. The committee was appointed, Dr. Yergan stated, to enable the National Negro Congress to carry out its program for abolition of jim-crow in the armed forces of the nation.

The Military Equality Committee agreed tentatively on the following program:

1. The integration of Negro people in the Armed Forces on a basis of equality.

2. Guarantees through the office of the Attorney General for the security of Negroes in the Armed Forces against the atrocities of the civilian population.

3. Immediate provision for adequate transportation and other necessary facilities to assure the welfare and morale of Negroes in the Armed Forces and Allied services.

4. Full utilization on a basis of eqaulity of Negro people in Allied services, such as the Nurse Corps, Red Cross and U. S. O.

2-26-44

The committee appointed at the meeting of the National Executive Board of the Congress held here Sunday, is composed of the following persons. Mrs. Edmonia Grant, chairman; Mrs. Marion S. Williams, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, jr., Attorney Hope R. Stevens, and Arthur Huff Fauset.

Negro Congress Lauds Army Act

New York, N.Y.

The National Negro Congress and the International Labor Defense yesterday commended the Army's ban on segregation in post exchanges, theaters and buses as a great step forward for morale in both the armed forces and the civilian population. 8-30-44

Speaking jointly in behalf of their organizations, Max Yergan, NNC president, and Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ILD president, characterized the order as a step required by the principles of progress, decency and human dignity. At the same time they sharply condemned the hue and cry raised against the order by "white supremacists," led by the governor of Alabama who has urged that it be suspended.

"Racism must be abolished in our country if Americans are to enjoy the benefits of victory," they said. "In defense of the win-the-war measure which has been taken by the Army in this situation, we call upon all people to communicate their support to President Roosevelt, pledging their full cooperation to beat back the attack of white supremacists and their defeatist brethren."

Hits GOP Governors' Callousness on Lynching

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
9-1-44

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—C. Le Bron Simmons, Detroit attorney and president of the National Negro Congress, Detroit Council, charged Gov. Harry F. Kelly's administration with "callous indifference to the fundamental rights of the Negro people, following a two-hour conference with Thomas E. Kenney, legal advisor to the Governor, Simmons and National Negro Congress representatives visited the executive mansion this week to ask the governor to recall the warrant extradicting Bonnie Merrill to Mississippi.

The delegation was told by the governor's legal advisor that he would recommend to the governor that the case remain closed. Merrill, a young Negro charged with assault with intent to kill, who escaped with his life from a lynch mob in Mississippi, fleeing to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he has lived as an exemplary citizen for the past few years.

There has been no evidence substantiating the charges against Merrill, but there is every indication that he would be at the mercy of a prejudiced, hate-inspired anti-Negro citizenry in the locality from which he came.

"This is the practical application of the 'states' rights' and collaboration of the extent of cooperation with the southern polltaxers. The Negro people of Michigan will mark this incident well."

9-1-44

105,000 NEGROES PLEAD: IMPEACH STIMSON, KNOX

Tribune-Chicago, Ill.
3-20-44

Petitions to congress, signed by 105,000 Negroes and seeking the impeachment of Secretary of War Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox, will be presented in Washington, D. C., this week, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro council, announced yesterday.

The petitions charge the federal officials with discrimination, segregation, and mistreatment of Negroes and violation of the equal rights guaranteed them under the Constitution.

At a meeting yesterday, the Chicago Citizens Committee of 1,000 and the National Negro council adopted a resolution urging congress to appropriate $500,000 to assure continuance of the fair employment practices committee.

More Federal Work Wanted.

The appropriation is asked to permit employment of 120 federal specialists to effect greater participation of Negro workers in government navy yards, war plants, and labor unions. 3-20-44

Brown said he would return to Washington today to present this resolution to the house appropriations committee. On Tuesday, he will present the impeachment petitions to the house leaders.

He disclosed that a national canvass of 100,000 Negro professional men and women completed recently showed that they had no hope for justice or security under a national Democratic administration.

See Hope Only in Republicans.

"The convention is more deeply embedded than ever," Brown said, "th[illegible] their political salvation, guaranteeing them all the rights of other American citizens, can be achieved only under a Republican President and a Republican congress."

While the dominant feeling of Negroes thruout the country is now one of resentment against the present administration and disillusionment at its anti-democratic practices, he said, they still maintain their faith in the ultimate triumph of the Republican and representative form of government.

Brown pointed out that in New York's Harlem, Philadelphia, and other cities where Negroes once voted as high as 8 to 1 for the Roosevelt administration, they had in recent elections voted overwhelmingly for Republican candidates for congress.

NEGROES SEEK EQUAL RIGHTS PLANK BY G. O. P.

Tribune-Chicago, Ill.
6-19-44

A resolution demanding an equal rights plank in the Republican national platform and indorsing the proposal of Republican senators to abolish poll taxes in eight southern states by constitutional amendment was approved yesterday at the sixth annual convention of the National Negro council and the Chicago citizens committee of 1,000 in the Liberty Baptist church. These objectives will be presented to the Republican convention resolution committee by a group including Edgar G. Brown, director of the Negro council. 6-19-44

"The Negro is not deceived by the demagoguery of the traditional enemies of his freedom and constitutional rights," Brown said in an address to convention delegates. "The regular Democratic states of the deep south demand an open and publicly avowed covenant of white supremacy written into the Democratic national convention platform as their price for the support of the fourth term of President Roosevelt."

Under the direction of Brown, a Presidential straw vote was taken among Negroes attending a baseball game yesterday in Comiskey park. Of 2,010 ballots marked, 1,014 were for Dewey, 560 for President Roosevelt, 216 for Bricker, 204 for Vice President Wallace, and 16 for Byrd. Brown said the results were similar to polls taken in 23 other states.

Negro Council Director To Address Convention

Tribune-Chicago, Ill.
6-17-44

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro council, will address a joint convention of the council and the Chicago Citizens Committee of 1,000 today at the Liberty Baptist church, 46th st. and Michigan av. Continuing thru tomorrow the convention's theme will be: "The Negro Vote and the 1944 Political Campaign."

NEGROES TO ASK G.O.P. PLEDGE OF EQUAL RIGHTS

Tribune-Chicago, Ill.
6-18-44

An equal rights plank in the Republican party platform will be sought by a delegation named yesterday by the National Negro council and the Chicago Citizens committee of 1,000, holding their joint 6th annual convention in Liberty Baptist church, 46th st. and Michigan av.

A delegation, including Edgar G. Brown, council director; the Rev. D. Z. Jackson, president of the Chicago Civic league; the Rev. A. E. Williams of the A. M. E. church; George C. Adams, chairman of the citizens' committee, and Dr. J. L. Horace, president of the Illinois Baptist convention, was instructed to present the plank before the convention's resolutions committee next week. 6-18-44

"We are obliged to distrust today as yesterday the conspiracy of silence at the White House," the resolution stated. "It has remained the same old Democratic party for the past 12 years. The so-called New Deal Democrats stood by and President Roosevelt uttered not a mumbling word as the anti-lynching bill and the anti-poll tax legislation were filibustered to death.

"It is sheer hypocrisy and must be repudiated by Negro voters in 1944."

SLAVERY PERIL IN F.D.R. ORDER, BROWN CHARGES

Tribune-Chicago, Ill.
6-6-44

Negro Council Chief Asks G.O.P. Votes.

Negro workers in Chicago and other northern cities can be "sold down the river" as field hands on southern plantations under the latest job control edict ordered by the Roosevelt administration, Edgar C. Brown, director of the National Negro council, warned the Chicago Baptist ministers conference yesterday. He spoke to more than 400 ministers in West Point Baptist church, 3600 Cottage Grove av.

"The war man power commission order, based on an executive order to place every male worker under government control after July 1 is equivalent to reënslaving the Negro," he charged. "It means the sabotage of the fair employment practices committee.

Points Danger for Negroes.

"As war industries complete their present contracts, and under union seniority rules, Negroes will be the first to be discharged. They can be sent by the WMC to southern plantations as farm hands on the pretext that they are best suited for this work to expedite winning the war." 6-6-44

Brown also accused administration Democrats of responsibility for southern poll tax laws that disfranchise Negro voters.

"President Roosevelt has failed to speak out in favor of legislation to kill the poll tax, and 34 Democrats in congress voted against cloture," he said. "The Democratic controled senate judiciary committee also refused to act favorably on a proposal by Republican senators that immediate consideration be given to a constitutional amendment to wipe out the poll tax.

Vote Republican, Brown's Plea.

"These two actions by the Roosevelt administration — the WMC reenslavement order and the refusal to kill the poll tax — with the demand for a white supremacy plank in the Democratic platform, make it crystal clear to every one of the four million Negro voters in the north that his salvation depends on the election of a Republican President and a Republican congress in 1944."

Brown urged the ministers to "begin a missionary campaign now" to educate Negroes to vote Republican for their liberation.

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Board Funeral Directors

North Carolina And Virginia Get Places On Governing Body

9-2-44

NEW YORK—Eleven out of 24 persons elected to serve on the board of directors of the National Negro Funeral Directors ~~Association~~ at ~~its~~ seventh annual convention here last week, represented the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

The NNFDA's seventh annual convention ended here last Thursday, following a 4-day session which showed that America's Negro morticians were more determined than ever to remain organized.

THOSE NAMED TO BOARD

Those named to the group's governing board were Charles H. Chew, Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jennie Morris, of the same city; Miss Frances A. Keith, of McKeesport, Pa., George Gaines, of Pittsburgh, James Hughes, of Danville, Va., Sam Morrow, of Washington, Mrs. Katie Williams, of Baltimore, O. P. Chiles, of Richmond, John M. Johnson, of Baltimore, Thomas Frazier, of Washington, and R. L. Sheppard of Henderson, N. C., who was elected sergeant of arms.

9-2-44

Next year, it was decided, the convention will be held in New Orleans or St. Louis. Members of the organization's executive board are scheduled to make the final decision at their annual meeting next January.

41-1944

National Insurance Association

National Insurance Association Ends 24th Meeting; Charles Green New Head

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISVILLE. — (ANP) — An address by Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations, National Urban league on Friday, closed the final session of the 24th annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association. Thomas' address provoked lengthy applause as he declared that the days of "typical Negro jobs and white men's jobs are over."

7-7-44

The convention endorsed the FEPC and implored the congress to provide the necessary fundsfor its effective operation.

The following officers were elected: Charles W. Green, Atlanta, president; J. M. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., first vice president; M. C. Clarke, Cleveland, second vice president; Wendell Erwin, Washington, third vice; Dr. Ernest Cherrie, New Orleans, fourth vice; A. M. Carter, Augusta, treasurer; A. P. Bentley, Columbus, Ohio, secretary; A. Victor Williams, New Orleans, assistant secretary; the Rev. E. E. Boughton, New Orleans, chaplain; Mrs. Mamie Hickerson Morris, Chicago, statistician; A. Maceo Walker, Memphis, actuary; M. S. Stuart, Memphis, historian; J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., general counsel; J. A. McKensie, Philadelphia, sergeant-at-arms. Executive committee: B. T. Bradshaw, Richmond; A. T. Spaulding, Durham; C. L. Townes, Richmond; Leonard J. Livingston, Chicago; W. L. Sanders, Louisville and H. Christophe, New Orleans.

In point of attendance, the figures were the largest in the 23 years the association has functioned.

7-7-44

It registered the greatest production ever achieved during "insurance week" an event celebrated each year in May and which this time resulted in the associated companies placing on their books $36,671,474.76 worth of new business.

In keeping with a meeting held during war time and at the inception of the fifth war loan, various companies subscribed at a rally held Tuesday night $2,763,000 in war bonds.

Officials are confident this amount will be increased to $4,000,000 before the session closes. Atlanta Life Insurance company, Atlanta, Ga., led the companies in subscribing for bonds, taking $600,000 worth. North Carolina Mutual of Durham, was second with a subscription of half a million.

7-7-44

Statistics presented by Mrs. Mamie Hickerson Morris of Chicago, official statistician of the body, showed total business in force of slightly more than one half million dollars.

Youthful Mayor Wilson Wyatt of Louisville welcomed the delegation in the first public meeting, delivering a straight forward, impressive address which breathed of sincerity and liberality. Mrs. L. C. Willis representing the Kentucky State Insurance department and Rep. Charles W. Anderson, the only Negro member of a state lective service boards and civilian Dixon line, also delivered welcoming talks.

The feature of the public meeting was the address by C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., the first president of the association. His deep philosophy highlighted with quiet humor fascinated the large audience and was received with prolonged applause.

One of his sayings which won the interest of his listeners and which was exploited by the daily press of the city was, "You can't play the Star Spangled Banner without using both the black and white keys." The expression remained on the lips of the members throughout the convention.

President Booker T. Bradshaw of NNIA delivering his annual address at Beecher Terrace auditorium said, "There can be no peace without cooperation between the races." Bradshaw urged members to work to offset racial conflict, to buy war bonds, work with the OPA to help control inflation and to serve on selective service boards and civilian defense setups.

7-7-44

E. M. Martin, secretary of Atlanta Life brought the large delegation to its feet with cheers and applause as he bitterly denounced segregation and discrimination. Martin declared that all the people of this country had better know now that the Negro is tired of a sub status and that there is not now, nor will there ever be, any democracy in this country until the Negro is granted in fact as well as in theory the full, equal opportunity and the unlimited privileges contemplated by the Constitution and all the amendments thereto.

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

We quote excerpts taken from the summary of the National Urban League's activities as a war-time interracial agency.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League states, "All of this summary of activities adds up to this—that the Urban League movement stands today as one of America's most stalwart defenders of interracial democracy, respecting and protecting the interest of all groups of citizens regardless of their race, color or creed. The League is a standing reminder that interracial co-operation is neither an unattainable ideal nor a vague theory. The league movement is composed of tens of thousands of Negro and white Americans in every part of the country. The movement is headed by nearly 2,000 board and committee members who meet and plan regularly in the whole community's interest. Thus, the league is an abiding assurance to our nation that white and Negro Americans not only can but do work together interracially on a basis of complete mutual self-respect. In this sense the Urban League movement is making most important gains—not for Negroes alone, not for whites alone, but for American democracy." January 8, 1944

Five tragic race riots breaking out in various parts of the United States shocked the most heedless American citizens. No one agency could have prevented any of these riots without the strongest governmental authority. Their occurrence, however, emphasized the need for preventive action in potential trouble areas and for remedial action in cities where riots had taken place.

With the first sign of outbreak, the National Urban League rallied interracial leadership all over the country to stand guard against the spread of riots. Both board and staff members visited Mobile, Detroit and Harlem for on-the-spot observations and advice. League officers addressed an appeal to the President of the United States for a message that would catch the attention of white and Negro Americans and emphasize the common stake that all share in victory. The President responded with a message addressed to the league's annual conference in Chicago.

In 36 war industry centers, Urban Leagues were responsible for the formation of interracial committees and councils, composed in one city of 100 Negro and white organizations, representing various political, economic, religious and civic interests. These committees have assumed leadership in guarding against race riots in their own communities by removing many of the factors responsible for riots. The National Urban League distributed widely a pamphlet, "Racial Conflict—A Home Front Danger," which set forth the causes of the Detroit outbreak and presented recommendations for preventive action in other cities.

Since 1942 hundreds of thousands of Negro workers have moved into war industry, until now, over a million and a half Negro workers are employed in war industries, exclusive of agriculture. In several areas, actual labor shortages are now apparent even among the Negro population. A new problem now arises—adjusting inexperienced and untrained Negro workers to the unfamiliar environment of skilled and semi-skilled wartime industry. The National Urban League has developed an "industrial relations laboratory" for improving the job performance of Negroes, their relations with management, and their relations with organized labor.

In carrying out this program, the Urban League is co-operating closely with national leaders in industry, the War Manpower Commission, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and representative Negro organizations.

Urban League

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

We conclude excerpts taken from the summary of the National Urban League's activities as a war-time interracial agency.

The morale of American Negroes has suffered severely in the present state of race relations. This has hindered the development of sound civilian morale among whites as well as Negroes. The National Urban League has stood guard against the dangers of fear on the part of whites, thoughtless obstructions on the part of Negroes and selfish cynicism among both groups toward the need and possibility of interracial co-operation in winning the war. January 17, 1944

Through the public press, the radio, public meetings and other instruments of public education, the Urban League has sought to interpret the democratic objectives of the war and the Negro's stake therein.

The annual conference week was marked not only by the President's message, but also by proclamations issued by governors of ten states and mayors of thirty-three large cities. Radio programs on national networks presented such well known figures as Paul Muni and Edward G. Robinson, of Hollywood fame; Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; William Agar, acting president of Freedom House.

3,000 AUDIENCES IN 1943

A little publicized but highly important activity was carried on by an informal Urban League speakers' bureau, including more than 150 league board and staff members throughout the country. It is estimated that these speakers reached more than 3,000 white and Negro audiences during the year.

Plans are now being completed for a southern conference of agencies interested in the economic and social welfare of Negroes.

The war emergency has made more important the league's regular activities as a social work agency. The annual vocational opportunity campaign stressed the need of training for war and post-war jobs. Trained Negro workers were directed to posts in professional and technical fields. Thousands of white and Negro students, social workers and church leaders and government and civilian workers found help in league offices in their attempt to solve problems in the Negro community.

Requests have come to the National Urban League from 63 industrial and semi-industrial communities for help in setting up local Urban Leagues or some other interracial program to meet problems in white-Negro relationships.

Following a competitive examination, two-year fellowships were awarded for study in the field of social work, thus continuing an annual award of 34 years.

Urban League staff and board members have served on numerous important committees connected with the war effort and the general social welfare effort of the entire nation.

LECTURE ON CUBA

Students and faculties of the Atlanta University System heard a lecture on Cuba by Senor Jose Garcia Inerarity, of the Bureau of Agricultural Propaganda, Havana, Cuba, recently in Howe Memorial Hall, Spelman College. The lecture was illustrated with movies.

Dr. Luther Wesley Smith, executive secretary, Northern Baptist educational board, will be the speaker this afternoon at a university center convocation to be held in Sisters' Chapel, Spelman College, at 3:30. This university center convocation is sponsored by Atlanta University, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College and Spelman College.

These sponsoring institutions are co-operating in the development of a center for the higher education of Negroes.

Dr. Smith is a graduate of Harvard and of Newton Theological Institute. Syracuse University honored him in 1938 with the degree of doctor of divinity.

For eleven years Dr. Smith was pastor of the First Church in Syracuse, New York.

Racial Relation Studied In City

Native Of Whistler Makes Urban League Survey

Alphonse Heninburg of New York, a native of Whistler who now is field secretary of the National Urban League, is in Mobile for several conferences in connection with the league's efforts to create a better interracial understanding and relationship.

He already has addressed the interracial committee of the Mobile County Council of Social Agencies, of which Miss Elizabeth Fonde is chairman, on his work.

Heninburg is touring the South to explain how better racial relations have been affected in other Southern cities. In Memphis and New Orleans, he said, he discovered methods of working out smoother relationship between the races.

He said he is interested in community program planning in regards to health and recreation and the development of a sense among the negroes that they can help work out a better understanding of the problem.

Urban League Trib. Fe- needs social workers

Los Angeles, Calif. 6-26-44

New York—The National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes is seeking men and women with training and experience in various fields of social work to fill positions which are available in Urban League affiliates and in other social work agencies throughout the country, it was announced this week. There are opportunities for persons with training and experience in community organization, industrial relations, social work administration, and group work. 6-26-44

Men and women who are graduates of approved colleges with master's degrees in economics, sociology, vocational guidance, or personnel administration, will be especially considered for industrial relations positions, particularly if they have had experience in employment interviewing. Other positions are available for graduates of approved schools of social work who have had experience in public or private agencies. Interested persons should make application to the Bureau of Vocational Guidance, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City (19).

Urban League Backs Seniority

Daily Worker—New York 10-4

By BETTY RILEY

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Seniority rights received the unreserved endorsement of the national working conference of the Urban League here today. In a resolution the conference backed "the basic principle of seniority in its application to the employment, upgrading, layoffs and rehiring of all workers." It protested manipulation of department and plant-wide seniority for the purpose of discrimination and called for the democratic application of the principle to all workers.

The bill providing for a permanent FEPC was supported and the elimination of racial discrimination in public housing demanded. 10-4-44

It was recommended that segregated offices of the U. S. Employment Service be abolished, that federal aid be withdrawn from any office not employing interracial staffs.

The development and maintenance of mass purchasing power through high wage rates, lower prices and a equitable tax program were urged. A guaranteed annual wage, higher and broader social security benefits, and unemployment compensation set up as a national insurance risk were endorsed.

Planning for peacetime production on a national basis was urged with labor, management and government mapping plans for each industry with full representation of the three groups on a national level.

They Run Nat'l Urban League Department

Above is pictured the staff of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, New York City, which is aiding the group throughout the country considerably. Left to right: Miss Ann Tanneyhill, secretary of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance; Mrs. Ruth Allen new Community Relations Project announced this week by the National Urban Leabgue from its headquarters at 1133 Broadway. New York City. Financed by the General Education Board, the project is one of the League's efforts to eliminate racial friction from post-war reconversion and redevelopment programs of American industrial centers.

Five demonstration cities will be selected in the Mid-West and East in which local leadership will be organized for removal of racial tension by eliminating its causes. As the project develops, its findings and results will be shared with leaders in other cities which are faced by signs of rising racial disturbance.

A number of other national agencies with local contacts in the cities studied will be associated with the Urban League as a "cooperative team." Invited to participate in the project are such organizations as Boy Scouts of America, Welfare League, Family Welfare Association, National Board YWCA, National Committee on Housing, National Federation of Settlements, and National Tuberculosis Association. An advisory committee, representing participating agencies, and also including distinguished lay figures, will be headed by Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Board member and Treasurer of the National Urban League. Supervision and administration of the project will be carried on by Warren M. Banner, Director of Research and Community Projects for the League, and William H. Dean, who is on leave from his post as professor of sociology at Atlanta University. Dr. Dean has served as Economics Consultant for the National Resources Planning Board and as price executive for the Office of Price Administration for the Virgin Islands.

STAFF OF SPECIALISTS

Professional staff for the project will include well-known specialists in such fields as employment, housing, health, recreation and group work and family and child care. As these specialists give advisory service in each community, they will be guided by analyses of social and economic conditions already pepared by an advance research staff. Studies will be made upon invitation of local social work and interracial leaders, who will also assume responsibility for carrying out recommendations of the visiting specialists. The project is intended to demonsarate the responsibility and opportunity of organized social work in improving race relations and adjusting Negro newcomers in the life of the community.

Though only five cities are chosen for intensive work during the first year of the project ,the National Urban League plans to continue its program until at least 30 industrial centers have been benefitted. In describing the need for the project William H. Baldwin, President of the National Urban League, quotes from the League's statement to the General Education Board: 'Approximately 600,000 Negroes have been included in the migration of war workers from rural to urban and from Southern to Northern areas. Their enty into these areas have been rising signs of community hostility against their presence. Community leadership has been unprepared both from the standpoint of emotional attitudes and from that of community facilities to welcome and adjust the Negro increases. A signinficant fastor, also, is the hysteria which the community experiences because of the uncertainty and stress of war. Most of these racial problems can be traced directly back to lack of planning for housing, health, recreation, child care, and education of Negro newcomers. In general, all of the problems result from an absence of instructed and intelligently organized community leadership."

Elimination Of Post-War Friction Is Aim Of Plan

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
2-26-44
3-1-44

Dr. Wm. H. Dean In Administrative, Supervisory Post

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (SNS) — Industrial community leadership seeking to improve race relations and avoid post-war racial conflict will receive assistance through a

Charioteers Famous Stars On Urban League Broadcast

Tribune — Washington, D. C.
3-18-44

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.— "Salute to Freedom," a nation-wide radio tribute to the men and women of all races who are participating in the war, will be presented by the National Urban League for social service among Negroes, over the NBC network, March 18, at 3 p.m. EWT.

The program, a feature of the league's Twelfth Vocational Campaign, will make a stirring plea for inter-racial cooperation in winning the war.

Miss Hazel Scott, Miss Etta Moten, John Kirby's Orchestra, and "The Charioteers," will take part in the program.

"Salute to Freedom" will be the highlight of a week's series of radio programs which will begin at 11 a.m., March 13.

Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., recently appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, chairman of the Interracial Committee, will discuss interracial unity on the home front over WNYC, March 19 at 6:15 p.m.

Among popular radio commentators who will discuss the National Urban League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign during the week are Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Arthur Hale, Dorothy Thompson, Bill Stern, John W. Vandercook, and Rupert Hughes.

41-1944 National Urban League

Our Urban League

The Chicago Urban League has never received the full measure of appreciation commensurate with its manifold and difficult tasks. This regrettable lapse by the community is due in part to a lack of information about the complex chores performed daily by the league, and in part to the league's peculiar aversion to horn-tooting whether it be in celebration of Halloween or in heralding its own accomplishments. Admirable though so restrained an attitude may be, it is nevertheless unporfitable.

The record however, speaks for itself From the moment it came into being in 1916, the Chicago Urban League has woven itself into the social and economic fabric of the community, and has sought at every turn to advance the cultural as well as the industrial interests of the people. And, every step has been marked by circumstances that taxed both the patience and resources of the league. Today its influence is felt in many nooks and recesses of our metropolis.

It is pursuing more vigorously than ever a program of actual education and propaganda designed to enlighten the white citizenry on the involved problems of the community, the far-reaching consequences there of, and the too long neglected social responsibility of the favored group.

It is the one agency of our own that mobilizes forces for the translation of theoretical formulae into practical and consequential action. In other words, the league believes in doing rather than engaging in vaporous preachment.

It has an experienced industrial staff whose members are constantly in the field, visiting plants, helping to integrate Negro workers, helping to secure their upgrading and adjusting difficulties which have all the potentialities of ugly racial implications. This is a part of the league's post-war planning.

It is handling with efficiency and dispatch those delicate and intricate problems of race relations that could, if allowed to remain unattended, set off a conflagration with tragic aftermath and disastrous consequences.

For this, if for no other reason, the Chicago Urban League merits the unstinted support of all citizens of whatever race or creed who have an abiding faith in true democracy and social justice.

Defender Chicago, Ill. 5-20-44

Strong, Negro Congress Leader, Entering Army

The Worker — New York, N. Y. 2-13-44

Edward Strong, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, will, in a few days, be Pvt. Strong, U. S. Army.

He reviewed for us, a few days ago, the Congress' work and its prospects. He said:

"I think the National Negro Congress is in a position today to play a major role in unifying the Negro people for the supreme task before this nation."

He was referring to "victory over reaction in the 1944 national elections."

He said, speaking of the National Negro Congress' present set up:

"We have, in Washington, D. C., two full-time workers now. They are Dorothy K. Funn, labor secretary and head of the legislative bureau, and Dorothy Strange, manager of the office."

Dr. Max Yergan is National president of the Congress.

The Washington office is at 1934 Eleventh St., N. W. In New York it is at 307 Lenox Ave.

The Congress has also a full-time organizer in the South, working out of Birmingham. He is Oscar Bryant, the only Negro member of a national Negro organization who operates in the rural areas of the South.

The Congress has organized dozens of clubs throughout the rural Black Belt of Alabama. 2-13-44

One of these clubs is the Sims Branch, at Sandy Fork. M. L. Pulliam, its financial secretary, in a letter to Miss Thelma Dale, who will take over the national office here when Mr. Strong becomes Pvt. Strong, says that the Sims Branch Club is "doing just fine." The reason why he sends this letter to Miss Dale is that he wishes to report on the acceptance of two new members. But the letter is also a "resolution," says the writer, adding:

". . . We are without a doctor here at Camp Hill and we ask that a school bus be placed here to take our children to and from school. If the bus cannot be placed here now, be sure that it be on hand the beginning of the next term, and we need the doctor at once, because the doctor for our colored passed away in the person of Dr. W. D. Wood. He was for the colored people. He was so kind and would go when no other doctor would go."

"What will the Congress do about that request for a doctor and a bus?" we asked.

"We'll see to it that they get what they ask for," Mr. Strong said.

"We've already written them that we are attending to their problem for them," Miss Dale added.

HELPED ORGANIZE YOUTH

Mr. Strong and Miss Dale have worked together in the South and here for years. They helped to organize the Southern Youth Congress. Indeed, they both came from that youth body to the National Negro Congress. Miss Dale is originally from Washington, D. C.

A branch of the National Negro Congress in the rural South, known as a club, must have a minimum of 15 members to get a charter.

One of the Congress' policies in the South is to meet the cultural needs of the people. There was a puppet show at a Congress club one day last year and everybody for miles around still speak in awe about it. One woman writes that it was the most wonderful experience of her life. 2-13-44

EDWARD STRONG

The Congress has set about showing the people how to organize their own cultural activities. It is trying now to get—as certainly it should be able to get—government support for cultural projects among the people in country districts.

The Congress is not neglecting industrial centers of the North.

"We have a full-time organizer in Detroit, now, in the person of Mrs. Vera Carter," Mr. Strong said. "In Chicago there is another — Miss Bertha Tipton."

He said the Congress is working toward establishing full-time offices in Cleveland and in other Northern industrial centers.

The Washington office is responsible also for Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware. They need organizers now in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. Everybody agrees that this establishing of full-time workers in their own home centers would be, in every way, better than having five or six persons working out of the national office in New York.

Mr. Strong says, about going into the Army: 2-13-44

"I have no hesitation about going I go with full recognition of the limitation placed on Negro personnel by the Army, and I go with the conviction that one important civilian task is to rectify this evil and to win for the Negro people full equality in all the military services."

Awaiting his return are a wife and an infant daughter.

41-1944

Negro Trade Week Set Forth In Proclamation By Birmingham Mayor

News-Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

With Mayor Cooper Green issuing a proclamation setting forth the week of Aug. 28th as Negro Trade Week, festivities incident to the annual convention of the National Negro Business League will be inaugurated Sunday evening at Legion Field, when 24 of the best singing groups in Birmingham and counties adjacent to Jefferson, meet in a "Battle of Songs." 8-27-44

The program is scheduled to start at 3 p.m. Among the groups slated to appear are Docena Sunbeam Band, Happy Heart Gospel Chorus, White Lily Gospel Singers, St. Phillips Gospel Chorus, Sweet Singers of Israel, Pope Aggregation, Traveling Stars, Birmingham Golden Arrow, Five Silver Kings, Nightingale Singers, Seven Leaves of Harmony, Four Mourning Doves of North Birmingham, Moonlight Jubilee, Four Gospel Pearls, Royal Gospel Singers, Community Gospel Singers of North Birmingham, Pratt City Gospel Chorus, Sweet Rose Singers, Protective Harmoneers, P. C. W. Aggregation, Sojourner Truth Singers, Fidelity Harmoneers, Independent Harmoneers, Praco Singers, Moments of Meditation. All net proceeds from the affair will go for the entertainment of the convention proper and to further a project to enable the local Negro Business League to create 5,000 jobs for returning soldiers and civilians in the postwar period. 8-27-44

It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 folks will attend this event. There will be a reserved section for white music lovers

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Atlanta Constitution

We conclude excerpts taken from the summary of the National Urban League's activities as a war-time interracial agency.

The morale of American Negroes has suffered severely in the present state of race relations. This has hindered the development of sound civilian morale among whites as well as Negroes. The National Urban League has stood guard against the dangers of fear on the part of whites, thoughtless obstructions on the part of Negroes and selfish cynicism among both groups toward the need and possibility of interracial co-operation in winning the war. 1-16-44

Through the public press, the radio, public meetings and other instruments of public education, the Urban League has sought to interpret the democratic objectives of the war and the Negro's stake therein.

The annual conference week was marked not only by the President's message, but also by proclamations issued by governors of ten states and mayors of thirty-three large cities. Radio programs on national networks presented such well known figures as Paul Mum and Edward G. Robinson, of Hollywood fame; Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women: William Agar, acting president of Freedom House.

3,000 AUDIENCES IN 1943

A little publicized but highly important activity was carried on by an informal Urban League speakers' bureau, including more than 150 league board and staff members throughout the country. It is estimated that these speakers reached more than 3,000 white and Negro audiences during the year.

Plans are now being completed for a southern conference of agencies interested in the economic and social welfare of Negroes.

The war emergency has made more important the league's regular activities as a social work agency. The annual vocational opportunity campaign stressed the need of training for war and post-war jobs. Trained Negro workers were directed to posts in professional and technical fields. Thousands of white and Negro students, social workers and church leaders and government and civilian workers found help in league offices in their attempt to solve problems in the Negro community.

Requests have come to the National Urban League from 63 industrial and semi-industrial communities for help in setting up local Urban Leagues or some other interracial program to meet problems in white-Negro relationships. 1-16-44

Following a competitive examination, two-year fellowships were awarded for study in the field of social work, thus continuing an annual award of 34 years.

Urban League staff and board members have served on numerous important committees connected with the war effort and the general social welfare effort of the entire nation.

LECTURE ON CUBA

Students and faculties of the Atlanta University System heard a lecture on Cuba by Senor Jose Garcia Inerarity, of the Bureau of Agricultural Propaganda, Havana, Cuba, recently in Howe Memorial Hall, Spelman College. The lecture was illustrated with movies.

Dr. Luther Wesley Smith, executive secretary, Northern Baptist educational board, will be the speaker this afternoon at a university center convocation to be held in Sisters' Chapel, Spelman College, at 3:30. This university center convocation is sponsored by Atlanta University, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College and Spelman College. 1-16-44

These sponsoring institutions are co-operating in the development of a center for the higher education of Negroes.

Dr. Smith is a graduate of Harvard and of Newton Theological Institute. Syracuse University honored him in 1938 with the degree of doctor of divinity.

For eleven years Dr. Smith was pastor of the First Church in Syracuse, New York.

Offers Fellowship In Social Service

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

The National Urban League announces a special fellowship of $1,200 in Social Service at one of the accredited Social Work schools. This fellowship is available only to a Negro resident of Philadelphia, Penna. The applicant must be a college graduate and will be required to take a competitive examination and qualify to the satisfaction of the Fellowship Committee of the National Urban League. 3-11-44

For this special fellowship, applicants are asked to file requests for blanks by March 15, with Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York, 10, N. Y.

—R.

Urban League Bulletin

1-2-44

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Constitution-Atlanta, Ga.

We quote excerpts taken from the summary of the National Urban League's activities as a war-time interracial agency.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League states, "All of this summary of activities adds up to this —that the Urban League movement stands today as one of America's most stalwart defenders of interracial democracy, respecting and protecting the interest of all groups of citizens regardless of their race, color or creed. The League is a standing reminder that interracial co-operation is neither an unattainable ideal nor a vague theory. The league movement is composed of tens of thousands of Negro and white Americans in every part of the country. The movement is headed by nearly 2,000 board and committee members who meet and plan regularly in the whole community's interest. Thus, the league is an abiding assurance to our nation that white and Negro Americans not only can but do work together interracially on a basis of complete mutual self-respect. In this sense the Urban League movement is making most important gains—not for Negroes alone, not for whites alone, but for American democracy." 1-2-44

Five tragic race riots breaking out in various parts of the United States shocked the most heedless American citizens. No one agency could have prevented any of these riots without the strongest governmental authority. Their occurrence, however, emphasized the need for preventive action in potential trouble areas and for remedial action in cities where riots had taken place.

With the first sign of outbreak, the National Urban League rallied interracial leadership all over the country to stand guard against the spread of riots. Both board and staff members visited Mobile, Detroit and Harlem for on-the-spot observations and advice. League officers addressed an appeal to the President of the United States for a message that would catch the attention of white and Negro Americans and emphasize the common stake that all share in victory. The President responded with a message addressed to the league's annual conference in Chicago.

In 36 war industry centers, Urban Leagues were responsible for the formation of interracial committees and councils, composed in one city of 100 Negro and white organizations, representing various political, economic, religious and civic interests. These committees have assumed leadership in guarding against race riots in their own communities by removing many of the factors responsible for riots. The National Urban League distributed widely a pamphlet, "Racial Conflict—A Home Front Danger," which set forth the causes of the Detroit outbreak and presented recommendations for preventive action in other cities.

Since 1942 hundreds of thousands of Negro workers have moved into war industry, until now, over a million and a half Negro workers are employed in war industries, exclusive of agriculture. In several areas, actual labor shortages are now apparent even among the Negro population. A new problem now arises—adjusting inexperienced and untrained Negro workers to the unfamiliar environment of skilled and semi-skilled wartime industry. The National Urban League has developed an "industrial relations laboratory" for improving the job performance of Negroes, their relations with management, and their relations with organized labor. 1-2-44

In carrying out this program, the Urban League is co-operating closely with national leaders in industry, the War Manpower Commission, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and representative Negro organizations.

As Fellowship

Philadelphia Pa. NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

In 36 cities interracial committees organized under League leadership, sometimes appointed by mayors—all concerned with organizing every community resource to prevent the outbreak of racial conflict as the first step in building sounder interracial relations.

"Some of these cities were themselves acute danger spots. It was an indication of a high quality of leadership that in every case unsettled conditions were progressively improved."

The League asked the public for increased financial support during the critical year of 1944 and be-

The National Urban League announces a special fellowship of $1,200 in Social Service at one of the accredited Social Work schools, available only to a college graduate and will be required to take a competitive examination and qualify to the satisfaction of the Fellowship Committee of the National Urban League. 3-11-44

For this special fellowship, applicants are asked to file requests for blanks by March 15, with Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York, 10, N. Y.

Urban League Offers $1,200 Fellowship

Philadelphia Tribune

Committees Organized

The League played an active role in its fight against the spread of "riot fever." The report states:

Urban League Stresses Postwar Race Harmony

PM - New York N. Y. 4-10-44

Warns of Dangers If Jobs for Veterans Are Not Planned

If this country faces the demobilization period without plans that affect the spirit as well as the employment of its discharged servicemen, it is "deliberately walking into untold dangers of fratricidal conflict," the National Urban League warned today in its annual report for 1943.

The organization and its 48 affiliated local leagues, created to bring adequate social service to Negroes, pointed out that there were many subversive movements which complacently and hopefully foresee a postwar period filled with racial tension and racial conflict, and that these groups must be fought.

"It may not be possible immediately to transfer these 10,000,000 servicemen into secure jobs in private industry," the report says. "It is possible, however—and highly necessary—to transfer them immediately into a friendly community atmosphere, whether they be white or Negro." 4-10-44

'Riot Fever'

The League pointed gloomily to the "riot fever" of 1943, with racial troubles in Detroit, Mobile, Beaumont and New York. The riots in some instances were caused "where fumbling leadership played fast and loose with the rising passions of ignorant, fearful and embittered citizens,

"It is true that the riots were not inevitable, but to have prevented them would have required a minor political and social miracle," the report added. "It would have required more wisdom and generosity than many white Americans have shown in their racial attitudes over a long period of years

It would have required more skilfulness and fortitude than many pre-Negroes have been encouraged to acquire in their relationships with a dominant white majority.

"Looking further beyond, warming:

"It would be a colored resident of Philadelphia. The applicant must be a college graduate and will be required to take a competitive examination and qualify to the satisfaction of the Fellowship Committee of the National Urban League. 3-11-44

For this special fellowship, applicants are asked to file requests for blanks by March 15, with Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York, 10, N. Y.

Forward With The Urban League

The Atlanta Urban League for social service among Negroes continues to contribute a happy share to the civic and social welfare of Atlanta's most underprivileged third of the population. Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

"TIMELESS," being the title of the annual report of its activities to bring about an effective adjustment between social needs and social resources, covers a wide variety of achievements for the year just ended. Continuing its interest in the Washington Aircraft School, the League reported that ninety per cent of the graduates had found employment in skilled or semi-skilled jobs, with eighty-seven per cent of these being employed with the Bell Aircraft Company. In the field of employment, the League's advisory service reports the following: 4-13-44

"During the last six months of 1943, 245 persons have sought the services of the League in regard to problems relating to work opportunities. Sixty-four of these involved the question of job adjustments; 21 involved releases; 156 were seeking work; 124 were referred to other agencies, and 32 have been placed by the League. Through a relationship established with the Bell Aircraft Company the committee has sought to increase understanding of the factors which influence the successful utililization and well-being of Negro workers. This relationship resulted in the employment of a Negro interviewer in the employment office, of a Negro Personnel Counsellor, and of three Negro nurses." 4-13-44

In other fields of activity, 1347 children participated in the organized play program of the League; health classes and clinic sessions have been attended by over 500 residents of Tract F-28 during the summer months of 1943. Immunization and well-baby services at the Burch Day Nursery Clinic conducted by the City Health department have increased by eighty-four per cent; an educational program conducted throughout the city in the Spring of 1943 resulted in a thirty per cent increase in the attendance at venereal disease clinic." Both in scope and magnitude, the services of the League during the past year have shown a most laudable upturn in reaching and serving the Negroes of Greater Atlanta.

W. Y. BELL, JR. TO HEAD URBAN LEAGUE IN SOUTHERN FIELD

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga
5-23-44

NEW YORK — (SNS) — The National Urban League announced this week the appointment of William Y. Bell, Jr., as the Southern Field Director. Mr. Bell will take over his new duties at Southern Field Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 1.

He comes to the position from the United Service Organizations (USO) where, for the past year, he served as Assistant Director of its work in southeastern region. Previously he served as Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League and of the Booker T. Washington Community Center in Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. Bell was an Urban League Fellow in 1937-38, and studied at the University of Pittsburgh, during which time he received field work experience with the Pittsburgh Urban League.

THOMAS FORMER DIRECTOR 5-23-44

The League's Southern Field work was directed for 23 years by Jesse O. Thomas who resigned in 1942 to accept a position with the American Red Cross. Since that time the work has been carried on by Franklin O. Nichols, a National Field Secretary, who is now in charge of the Negro Business Study jointly sponsored by the National Urban League and Atlanta University.

Lester B. Granger, National Executive Secretary, in announcing Mr. Bell's appointment said: "In bringing Mr. Bell back into Urban League service, we are strengthening the Southern Office at a time when the very best possible leadership is critically needed. A fundamental characteristic of the Urban League program is the assumption of the responsibility by the people themselves for interracial cooperation in the improvement of race relations. Mr. Bell's intelligence, character and imagination mark him as one of the most promising of our younger leaders in this field. The effectiveness of his appointment will undoubtedly be reflected in the increased vigor and expansion of our southern program. We feel that there should be not eight but eighty Urban League rities in the South. There is where the bulk of Negroes live, and where race relations are host in need of strengthening. Mr. Bell will devote his talents to organizing for stronger interracial leadership and improving employment, housing and other social conditions among Negroes in the South."

The reorganization of the League's Southern Field program was made possible through a grant made by the General Education Board.

New Approach To Defender - Racial Problems Chicago 9/11 Seen By League

3-4-44

The forces which oppose Negroes are the same forces which oppose labor, federal housing and other liberal objectives, declared Harold A. Lett, executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League and principal speaker Saturday, Feb. 26, at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Chicago Urban League in the Morrison hotel.

Some 500 persons, of both races, gathered to hear the league's plan for future action on the racial front.

"Our global war of ideologies is not confined to foreign fronts," Mr. Lett stated. "It is here on the home front, and the destinies of all of us, black and white, are being shaped. We can be complacent and secure in our lack of awareness and do nothing. We may be sentimental or tradition-bound, and keep our relationships on the strained, formal, aloof level. Or we may elect to face these issues in a realistic manner and enlist in the home guard for active duty."

Good evidence that the Urban League plans to take the latter course was given in a report by Miss Sara Southall, chairman of the industrial committee, who stated that in 1944 the league would continue to make new openings for Negro workers, persuade employers to upgrade and promote them, and acquaint workers of their responsibilities.

To Improve Citizenship

Increased evidence of the league's down-to-earth, realistic answer to the racial question was given by the Rev. De Witt Turpeau, chairman of the league's civic education committee, who announced a program for improving Negro citizenship through widespread distribution of leaflets, stickers on car windows, church bulletins, and public forums.

Other speakers, including Earl B. Dickerson, president of the league and master of ceremonies, urged increased education, housing and a better interpretation of the entire interracial situation.

Among those at the speakers' table were A. L. Foster, executive secretary; George D. Kells, chairman of the finance committee; Mrs. Normal Freehling, chairman of the job committee, woman's division; Howard G. Mayer, director of publicity for Columbia Pictures; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, case work consultant; Holman Pettibone, president, Chicago Association of Commerce; John Harms, executive director, Chicago Church Federation; Elmer Henderson, FEPC, and Dr. Homer F. Wilburn, director of Provident hospital. 3-4-44

New Board of Directors

New board members included Leonard G. Hall, vice president, National Alliance of Postal Employes; Bishop James A. Bray, C.M.E. church; Harry Cohen, business; Rev. Joseph Evans, Metropolitan Community church; Rev. Mary Evans, Cosmopolitan Community church; Mrs. Norman Freehling; S. B. Fuller, president Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce; T. K. Gibson Sr., president Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company; William Hill, National Housing Agency; Dr. Samuel Kinchole, Chicago Theological seminary; Dr. T. K. Lawless, noted dermatologist; Walter L. Lowe, Hugo B. Law; Michael Man of the CIO, and Leo Pliner, secretary of the South Side Merchants Association.

League Institute In Close At Atlanta U.

Daily Atlanta, Ga.
7-18-44

With the close of the first session of the Atlanta University summer school, Saturday, July 15 what is expected to be the first of a series of annual institute for Southern Urban League executives and workers also came to an end.

First conceived by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, new chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta University, the institute was set up for the purpose of orientating new secretaries and refreshing those who have been employed in social work agency for some but have not had the opportunity for advanced study since their employment.

Established with the cooperation of the Atlanta School of Social and cultural Economics; Bruce Hunt, Frank Alexander, Bureau of Agriculture; Franklin O. Nichols, Urban League field representative; Dr. W. Y. Bell, National Urban League Southern States Public Health Services; Dr. Reid of the A. U. sociology department; and William Mason, United States Public Health Service, as the faculty. They thus visited and conferred with such agency representatives as Dr. William Mason, United field director. There are 48 branches of the Urban League movement established in cities with significant Negro

7-18-44

NOTABLE COMMITTEE VISITED BUREAUS

The institute was under the general direction of a committee consisting of Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work; Franklin O. Nichols, National Urban League field secretary in the United States; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of the A. U. sociology department; and William Mason, United field director.

During the five-week course, registrants visited social agencies and governmental bureaus related to Urban League work in order to get a clearer understanding of their functioning and the way in which they might be used to advance the social welfare of the urban Negro family. 7-18-44

Guy Johnson and Regional Council; War Labor Board; Al Thompson, Public Housing Authority; Jackson, Social Protection Division, Federal Security and others.

Other speakers, including Earl B. Dickerson, president of the league and master of ceremonies, urged increased education, housing and a better interpretation of the entire interracial situation.

Among those at the speakers' table were A. L. Foster, executive secretary; George D. Kells, chairman of the finance committee; Mrs. Normal Freehling, chairman of the job committee, woman's division; Howard G. Mayer, director of publicity for Columbia Pictures; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, case work consultant; Holman Pettibone, president, Chicago Association of Commerce; John Harms, executive director, Chicago Church Federation; Elmer Henderson, FEPC, and Dr. Homer F. Wilburn, director of Provident hospital. 3-4-44

New Board of Directors

New board members included Leonard G. Hall, vice president, National Alliance of Postal Employes; Bishop James A. Bray, C.M.E. church; Harry Cohen, business; Rev. Joseph Evans, Metropolitan Community church; Rev. Mary Evans, Cosmopolitan Community church; Mrs. Norman Freehling; S. B. Fuller, president Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce; T. K. Gibson Sr., president Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company; William Hill, National Housing Agency; Dr. Samuel Kinchole, Chicago Theological seminary; Dr. T. K. Lawless, noted dermatologist; Walter L. Lowe, Hugo B. Law; Michael Man of the CIO, and Leo Pliner, secretary of the South Side Merchants Association.

Urban League Thanks Press for Its Deeds

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

Sir: For a number of months I have been wanting to write you to let you know how much the National Urban League appreciates the cooperation which you and other Negro publishers have given to us in bringing our message to the American public during these critical war years. The fact that our annual meeting will be held on February 16, 1944, gives me a special reason for writing at this time.

We in the League have not been able to accomplish more than a fraction of the big job that has confronted us since the war began. We have been limited by finances and staff, and also by the unreadiness of a large part of the American population for a soberly constructive program of interracial cooperation. 3-11-44

But we look back on our record of the past two years with some pride. We realize that we could not have accomplished many of the achievements of which we are most proud, had it not been for the fine support which we have received from the Negro press. This letter is simply to say "thank you" and nothing more — except to express the hope that as the responsibilities of 1944 continue to pile up in front of us we can count on you in the future, as in the past, to help us in discharging them.

Lester B. Granger,
Executive Secretary
National Urban League.

Meet the Man Who'll Direct A New Project

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

Dr. A. Heningburg Heads Newly Formed Education Bureau of Urban League

With the recent establishment of a department of public education, the National Urban League has added to its staff one of the top-flight men of the nation, in the person of Dr. Alphonse Heningburg. He has joined the League forces to strengthen its war service program, according to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary.

The new department, it was said, will be responsible for educating the American public regarding problems of race relations and techniques for dealing with them. Its efforts will be aimed at stimulating interracial cooperation for victory and post-war reconstruction. 7-22-44

To Dr. Heningburg, "this program aims at convincing America that an interpretation of the problems faced by all of us is essential to the total well-being of the nation. Many of the differences which now pull the races apart in this country can be eliminated if the intelligent citizenry can be brought to know and to understand those whose culture and

DR. ALPHONSE HENINGBURG

7-22-44

those whose background are not similar. This kind of undertaking is important to Negroes, and to all other members of minority groups, but it is of much greater significance to our nation."

Dr. Heningburg was born in Whistler, Ala., in 1902. He attended high school and studied carpentry at Tuskegee Institute. His academic work was done at Grinnell College in Iowa, where he earned the Phi Beta Kappa key, and holds the degree of doctor of philosophy in educational administration from New York University. Dr. Heningburg was one of the first Julius Rosenwald Fellows; he also holds a professor's diploma from the Sorbonne, 1927. In addition to his work at the Sorbonne, he spent six months travelling in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain, North Africa and England. 7-22-44

Dr. Hindenburg was special assistant to President James E. Shepard, of North Carolina State College for Negroes, and director of personnel at Tuskegee Institute. He also held teaching positions in Winston-Salem and Tuskegee, and was interpreter to the Hoover Education Commission in Haiti in 1930.—M.

NEW GROUP TO EASE NEGRO'S PROBLEMS

Times - New York, N.Y.

Will Organize Local Leaders in Five Demonstration Cities to Remove Racial Tension

8-28-44

The National Urban League announced yesterday from its headquarters, 1133 Broadway, the start of a new community project to help improve race relations and avoid post-war racial conflict. Financed by the General Education Board, the project is one of the league's efforts to eliminate racial friction from post-war reconversion and redevelopment programs of American industrial centers.

Five demonstration cities will be selected in the Midwest and East in which local leaders will be organized for removal of racial tension by eliminating its causes. As the project develops, its findings and results will be shared with leaders in other cities that are faced by signs of rising racial disturbance.

A number of other national agencies with local contacts in the cities studied will be associated with the Urban League in the project. Among the organizations invited to cooperate are the Boy Scouts of America, Child Welfare League, Family Welfare Association, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, National Committee on Housing, National Federation of Settlements, and National Tuberculosis Association. An advisory committee, representing participating agencies, will be headed by Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, treasurer of the National Urban League.

Supervisors of Project Named

The project will be supervised and administered by Warren M. Banner, director of research and community projects for the league, and William H. Dean, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University.

A professional staff assisting in the project will include specialists in employment, housing, health, recreation and group work and family and child care. These specialists will give advisory service in each community, guided by analyses of social and economic conditions already prepared by an advance research staff. Studies will be made upon invitation of local social work and inter-racial leaders, who also will assume responsibility for carrying out recommendations of the visiting specialists. The project is intended to demonstrate the responsibility and opportunity of organized social work in improving race relations and adjusting Negro newcomers in the life of the community.

Though only five cities have been chosen for intensive work during the first year of the project, the National Urban League plans to continue its program until at least thirty industrial centers have been covered. 8-28-44

Value of Project Stressed

The importance of the project was emphasized in a statement made to the General Education Board by William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, in which he declared:

"Approximately 600,000 Negroes have been included in the migration of war workers from rural to urban and from Southern to Northern areas. Their entry into these areas has been accompanied by rising signs of community hostility against their presence. Community leadership has been unprepared both from the standpoint of emotional attitudes and from that of community facilities to welcome and adjust the Negro increases. A significant factor, also, is the hysteria which the community experiences because of the uncertainty and stress of war. Most of these racial problems can be traced directly back to lack of planning for housing, health, recreation, child care and education of Negro newcomers. In general, all of these problems result from an absence of instructed and intelligently organized community leadership."

Urban League Tells Negroes "Do Nothing Till You Hear—"

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

The National Urban League warned Negro workers this week against unfounded statements concerning changes in employment practices which would affect job status in important war industries. Julius A. Thomas, Industrial Relations Director, said rumors were circulating in several production centers that a number of vital war plants were no longer government-regulated and had been returned to companies operating them. Companies were reported planning to lay off thousands of Negroes during contract renegotiation. These workers, *if* reemployed, would not be given former classification and wage rates in order to cut production costs.

4-22-44

Reports have been circulated in several areas. Wright's Aeronautical plants in New Jersey and Cincinnati have been disturbed by these rumors. Company officials disclaimed any knowledge of such a plan and issued a denial of any changes. George H. Robinson, member of Wright personnel staff, explained that the company was also recruiting hundreds of new workers—including Negroes—for jobs now available. He declared that many Negro workers, hearing of changes, had refused to accept jobs. 4-22-44

The Urban League urged all workers to seek reliable and authentic information about such rumors from responsible company officials before *repeating* them. This may be another deliberate effort to discourage Negro war workers and those seeking war jobs. Thomas declared that the Urban League is now investigating the rumors thoroughly.

Johnson Sees Adequate Aid For War Vets

Daily World — Atlanta Ga
10-13-44

Selective Service Determined To Care For Returnees

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (SNS) — The determination of the Selective Service System to make adequate provisions for the return of Negro veterans to civilian life was stressed by Colonel Campbell Johnson in an address before the Urban League in its 34th Annual Conference here last week. The theme of the Conference was "Victory Through Unity." "The Selective Service System", said Colonel Johnson, "will make every effort to carry out its responsibility for the placement of returning veterans on a basis of citizenship without regards to color."

The Conference, which attracted vigorous, enthusiastic participation from 300 registrants from 40 of the 48 states, applauded as Frank recognition was taken of the fact "that housing conditions among Negroes and other minority groups amount to a national scandal." The Conference was urged. Minority group representation as members and policy-makers on all boards dealing with the reconversion program was set up as a federalized system, was maintained as a federal system, was urged. Minority group representation as members and policy-makers on all boards dealing with the reconversion program was set up as an absolute necessity.

Finding[illegible] on Negro [illegible] was read [illegible] of the findings. "This is the fact "that housing conditions [illegible] itself minority groups amount to a national scandal." The Conference [illegible] action to the [illegible] Johnson [illegible] nearly 300 registrants from 40 of the [illegible] more cities in which Urban League [illegible] gues are located, recommended "A Conference [illegible] direct frontal assault against those [illegible] practices inconsistent with de-[illegible] principles. Edward S. [illegible] Director of the [illegible] Urban League [illegible] Greater New York [illegible] restrictive covenants, and for the elimination of racial [illegible] rejection of all proposals granting

10-14-44

Lester B. Granger, in summing up the activities and findings of this 34th Annual Conference of the National Urban League, said: "The Negroes in America and the entire nation are plagued by many perplexing problems, but we are encouraged by the willingness and the eagerness of thoughtful per-

private interests of eminent domain to sons, both north and south, to give unreservedly of their energies in the solution of these problems."

Urban League Thanks Press for Its Deeds

New York, N.Y.

Sir: For a number of months I have been wanting to write you to let you know how much the National Urban League appreciates the cooperation which you and other Negro publishers have given to us in bringing our message to the American public during these critical war years. The fact that our annual meeting will be held on February 16, 1944, gives me a special reason for writing at this time.

We in the League have not been able to accomplish more than a fraction of the big job that has confronted us since the war began. We have been limited by finances and staff, and also by the unreadiness of a large part of the American population for a soberly constructive program of interracial cooperation. 3-11-44

But we look back on our record of the past two years with some pride. We realize that we could not have accomplished many of the achievements of which we are most proud, had it not been for the fine support which we have received from the Negro press. This letter is simply to say "thank you" and nothing more — except to express the hope that as the responsibilities of 1944 continue to pile up in front of us we can count on you in the future, as in the past, to help us in discharging them.

Lester B. Granger,
Executive Secretary
National Urban League.

Meet the Man Who'll Direct A New Project

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

Dr. A. Heningburg Heads Newly Formed Education Bureau of Urban League

With the recent establishment of a department of public education, the National Urban League has added to its staff one of the top-flight men of the nation, in the person of Dr. Alphonse Heningburg. He has joined the League forces to strengthen its war service program, according to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary.

The new department, it was said, will be responsible for educating the American public regarding problems of race relations and techniques for dealing with them. Its efforts will be aimed at stimulating interracial cooperation for victory and post-war reconstruction. 7-22-44

To Dr. Heningburg, "this program aims at convincing America that an interpretation of the problems faced by all of us is essential to the total well-being of the nation. Many of the differences which now pull the races apart in this country can be eliminated if the intelligent citizenry can be brought to know and to understand those whose culture and

7-22-44

DR. ALPHONSE HENINGBURG

those whose background are not similar. This kind of undertaking is important to Negroes, and to all other members of minority groups, but it is of much greater significance to our nation."

Dr. Heningburg was born in Whistler, Ala., in 1902. He attended high school and studied carpentry at Tuskegee Institute. His academic work was done at Grinnell College in Iowa, where he earned the Phi Beta Kappa key, and holds the degree of doctor of philosophy in educational administration from New York University. Dr. Heningburg was one of the first Julius Rosenwald Fellows; he also holds a professor's diploma from the Sorbonne, 1927. In addition to his work at the Sorbonne, he spent six months travelling in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain, North Africa and England. 7-22-44

Dr. Hindenburg was special assistant to President James E. Shepard, of North Carolina State College for Negroes, and director of personnel at Tuskegee Institute. He also held teaching positions in Winston-Salem and Tuskegee, and was interpreter to the Hoover Education Commission in Haiti in 1930.—M.

NEW GROUP TO EASE NEGRO'S PROBLEMS

Times - News York, N.Y.

Will Organize Local Leaders in Five Demonstration Cities to Remove Racial Tension

8-28-44

The National Urban League announced yesterday from its headquarters, 1133 Broadway, the start of a new community project to help improve race relations and avoid post-war racial conflict. Financed by the General Education Board, the project is one of the league's efforts to eliminate racial friction from post-war reconversion and redevelopment programs of American industrial centers.

Five demonstration cities will be selected in the Midwest and East in which local leaders will be organized for removal of racial tension by eliminating its causes. As the project develops, its findings and results will be shared with leaders in other cities that are faced by signs of rising racial disturbance.

A number of other national agencies with local contacts in the cities studied will be associated with the Urban League in the project. Among the organizations invited to cooperate are the Boy Scouts of America, Child Welfare League, Family Welfare Association, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, National Committee on Housing, National Federation of Settlements, and National Tuberculosis Association. An advisory committee, representing participating agencies, will be headed by Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, treasurer of the National Urban League.

Supervisors of Project Named

The project will be supervised and administered by Warren M. Banner, director of research and community projects for the league, and William H. Dean, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University.

A professional staff assisting in the project will include specialists in employment, housing, health, recreation and group work and family and child care. These specialists will give advisory service in each community, guided by analyses of social and economic conditions already prepared by an advance research staff. Studies will be made upon invitation of local social work and inter-racial leaders, who also will assume responsibility for carrying out recommendations of the visiting specialists. The project is intended to demonstrate the responsibility and opportunity of organized social work in improving race relations and adjusting Negro newcomers in the life of the community.

Though only five cities have been chosen for intensive work during the first year of the project, the National Urban League plans to continue its program until at least thirty industrial centers have been covered. 8-28-44

Value of Project Stressed

The importance of the project was emphasized in a statement made to the General Education Board by William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, in which he declared:

"Approximately 600,000 Negroes have been included in the migration of war workers from rural to urban and from Southern to Northern areas. Their entry into these areas has been accompanied by rising signs of community hostility against their presence. Community leadership has been unprepared both from the standpoint of emotional attitudes and from that of community facilities to welcome and adjust the Negro increases. A significant factor, also, is the hysteria which the community experiences because of the uncertainty and stress of war. Most of these racial problems can be traced directly back to lack of planning for housing, health, recreation, child care and education of Negro newcomers. In general, all of these problems result from an absence of instructed and intelligently organized community leadership."

Urban League Tells Negroes "Do Nothing Till You Hear—"

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

The National Urban League warned Negro workers this week against unfounded statements concerning changes in employment practices which would affect job status in important war industries. Julius A. Thomas, Industrial Relations Director, said rumors were circulating in several production centers that a number of vital war plants were no longer government-regulated and had been returned to companies operating them. Companies were reported planning to lay off thousands of Negroes during contract renegotiation. These workers, *if* reemployed, would not be given former classification and wage rates in order to cut production costs.

4-22-44

Reports have been circulated in several areas. Wright's Aeronautical plants in New Jersey and Cincinnati have been disturbed by these rumors. Company officials disclaimed any knowledge of such a plan and issued a denial of any changes. George H. Robinson member of Wright personnel staff explained that the company was also recruiting hundreds of new workers—including Negroes—for jobs now available. He declared that many Negro workers, hearing of changes, had refused to accept jobs. 4-22-44

The Urban League urged all workers to seek reliable and authentic information about such rumors from responsible company officials before *repeating* them. This may be another deliberate effort to discourage Negro war workers and those seeking war jobs. Thomas declared that the Urban League is now investigating the rumors thoroughly.

Johnson Sees Adequate Aid For War Vets

Daily World — Atlanta Ga
10-13-44

Selective Service Determined To Care For Returnees

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (SNS) — The determination of the Selective Service System to make adequate provisions for the return of Negro veterans to civilian life was stressed by Colonel Campbell Johnson in an address before the Urban League in its 34th Annual Conference here last week. The theme of the Conference was "Victory Through Unity." "The Selective Service System", said Colonel Johnson, "will make every effort to carry out its responsibility for the placement of returning veterans without regards to color."

Findings of the Conference, which attracted vigorous applauded as the statement of the findings. "This the fact "that housing conditions for further minority groups amount to a national scandal." The Conference as reaffirming unqualified to all discrimination in the housing program policy in the common field, for the elimination of racial restrictive covenants, and for the rejection of all proposals granting

Lester B. Granger, in summing up the activities and findings of this 34th Annual Conference of the National Urban League, said: "The Negroes in America and the entire nation are plagued by many perplexing problems, but we are encouraged by the willingness and the eagerness of thoughtful per-

10-14-44

the right of eminent domain to private interests

Negro Leader, Veteran of Exams For Civil Service, Never Takes Job

Courier Journal — Louisville, Ky.
10-11-44

Tells of Work Of Urban League

Devotion to her duties as secretary of Bureau of Vocational Guidance for the National Urban League has prompted Ann Tanneyhill, New York, voluntarily to take Civil Service examinations of various kinds.

Here visiting Hortense Young, 818 S. 6th, Negro candidate for the Board of Education, and the local Urban League, Miss Tanneyhill explained that one of the guidance services was to encourage Negro youth to branch out in different vocations.

To be better prepared to conduct the course which also included lectures on types of occupations, she took several examinations herself. But her hand was called on the last one and she isn't taking any more Civil Service examinations unless she decides to change jobs, "which is unlikely."

10-11-44

Her Onw Name Headed List.

She said that her swan song in examinations was a recent one for the post of director of education for the Department of Hospitals for the City of New York. One hundred fifty people qualified for the examination; 100 took it; six passed and Miss Tanneyhill led the list. She was considerably embarrassed when she was offered the post and had to confess she was taking the examination "just to be taking it."

10-11-44 C-J. Photo.
MISS ANN TANNEYHILL

The Urban League, devoted to improving living and working conditions among Negroes, which has branches in forty-nine cities including Louisville, now has two main projects, Miss Tanneyhill said. One is an industrial relations laboratory which consists of statistics and reports on how the Negro is adjusting himself to his work in 300 of the largest war plants.

10-11-44

The overall picture is good and more and more employers are giving Negroes opportunities, based on their abilities and qualifications, of course, in the skilled and better jobs," said Miss Tanneyhill.

The second project is a study of racial tensions in approximately 125 cities. Money for this has been granted by the General Education Board. Urban League experts will go into selected sections of the cities "to which they have been invited," and study and seek correction of the causes of racial tension.

10-11-44

Miss Tanneyhill has written radio scripts for the occupational guidance programs presented over the Columbia, N.B.C. and Blue networks. Frederick March and Hazel Scott were in the cast of the most recent program on N.B.C.

Urban League Of Greater New York Formed; Edward Lewis, Director

Age—New York, N.Y.
8-12-44

Merger of the New York Urban League and the Brooklyn Urban League-Lincoln Settlement Association to form the nucleus of an Urban League of Greater New York, which will cover all five boroughs, was effected at an organization meeting held Monday evening, at the New York Urban League office, 204 West 136th street.

Nineteen directors-at-large were elected to the new board of directors of the two merging organizations automatically became members. The new directors are as follows: G. Hinman Barrett, investment banker and treasurer of Skidmore College; Samuel J. Battle, Parole Commissioner; Mrs. Richard J. Bernhard, civic worker; Dr. Harry J. Carman, Dean of Columbia University; Mrs. John W. Castles, Jr., assistant director of the Office of Civilian Defense; Rt. Rev. James P. DeWolfe, Bishop of Long Island Diocese; James Felt, president of the Urban Housing Management Association; Miss Helen Hall, head worker of Henry Street Settlement; Rev. Edler Hawkins, pastor of St. Augustine Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Loula D. Lasker, vice-president of Citizens' Housing Council and associate editor of "Survey Graphic"; Clifford McAvoy, New York C.I.O. Industrial Council, Mrs. Alfred Mudge, member of the Board of Directors of the Manhattar Y.W.C.A.; James M. Nicely, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Mrs. Louise Oswell, social worker of the Harlem Presbyterian Churches; Newbold Morris, President of the City Council of New York; Dr. Thomas Patrick, Pediatrician; Norman Robinson, New York city tax assessor and chairman of the Brooklyn rationing board; James Sachs of the Office of War Information; and Wolfgang Schwabacher, lawyer and on Board of Directors of the City-wide Citizen Committee on Harlem.

8-12-44

8-12-44

Explains Expansion

In opening the meeting William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, pointed out the policy and program for interracial cooperation, which had been developed in two borough during more than a quarter century, were now being expended to cover the city as a whole.

"At a time when the unity of our people is so necessary and when that unity is subjected to the physical and emotional strains of war creation of the Urban League of Greater New York is of tremendous significance to the welfare of our city. I trust that it has come in time and that the support of it will receive from the citizens of New York will make it adequate to the need."

"This organization is new only in its name and in the scope of its operations. It is old and tested in its policy and program for the New York Urban League was established as a separate unit of the national organization in 1920, and the Brooklyn Urban League was founded in 1916. With interracial directorates to establish policy and with Negro staff trained in social service, they have demonstrated that this joint approach to America's basic minority problem is both fair and practical."

8-12-44

New York State

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor Emeritus of Columbia University, chairman of the New York Urban League Board will be president of the new board of directors. Dr. John Lathrop, president of the Brooklyn Board, will be first vice-president; Dr. Lucien M. Brown, second vice-president; Lewis M. Francis, treasurer; Maceo A. Thomas, assistant treasurer and Edith M. Alexander, secretary. Edward S. Lewis and Robert J. Elzy, who have served as the executive secretaries of the New York and Brooklyn Leagues, will be executive director and general secretary, respectively of the Urban League of Greater

41-1944 S.N.Y.C.

THE LIVING SOUTH

Chicago Defender 11-25-44

By HAROLD PREECE

Chicago Ill.

Captain Charlie

I THINK, maybe, that my two-year-old kid will grow up to be a flying man instead of a newspaperman like his dad. I'm thinking that as I rub the bump on my head, caused by a landing which the kid's toy plane made when he was throwing it around the house this morning.

I'll be satisfied if the youngun grows up to be as good a flyer as Captain Charlie Hall, winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross and first Negro fighter pilot to bring down an enemy aircraft in the history of the army air forces.

Now, unlike my youngun, Captain Charlie always pick a good place for his ship to land. He always land where there's something happening.

He landed overseas, and he went to work on those Nazis. Lord, Lord, what a job he's done on the Nazis.

He's back in America and he's picked a landing place in the South. He's going to be one of the main speakers, along with sainted Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, at the opening rally of the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference to be held in Atlanta by the Southern Negro Youth Congress from November 30 to December 3.

Brothers, I'm mighty thankful at this Thanksgiving season for men like Captain Charlie Hall. He's showing by example that our fighting men will be coming back home, once this war is over, to join with other good folks in the building of a better America and a better South.

My Thanksgiving chicken will taste better too because we have organizations like the Southern Negro Youth Congress to train the brave young leaders for the brave young South. (Yep, it will be chicken this year. The only way I could have a turkey would be to swipe one, and I'm too well known here in my home town to get away with it.)

When my kid grows up to be a flying man, a newspaperman, or any kind of a good man, he'll find that the road has been made easier for him because the Southern Negro Youth Congress planted a new crop of taters in an old furrow.

Lots of Good Work

I'VE PLUGGED the Southern Negro Youth Congress a lot in this column. I've plugged it, not because its courageous, self-sacrificing young leaders are among my best friends in the South. I've given it a lot of space purely and simply because it is doing a lot of work.

I've just taken a look at the agenda of the conference which will be held in Atlanta. I don't know, as yet, whether I will get to make the conference since we are still getting settled after a thousand mile jump from Tennessee to Texas.

But it's a sign that the South is waking up when the South's future teachers and leaders, preachers and legislators meet in conference to discuss ways and means of bringing about:

The unrestricted right of franchise.

Security of jobs with adequate pay and opportunity for advancement.

Equal opportunity for veterans and service men and women.

An education, improved in quality, and available to all.

Recreational, health, and housing facilities corresponding to community needs.

Strict and impartial enforcement of constitutional liberties.

A steadily advancing level of culture.

I think these are the things that Captain Charlie Hall has been fighting for as he went out to meet and conquer death in the skies of a world which must die that the new world may live. I think that the call to the conference is in the spirit of both Captain Charlie and of Frederick Douglass. It is addressed "to students and factory workers, to farm youth and church representatives, to the members of civic, social, and athletic associations, to all the young and hopeful."

Then it says in language that reminds one of the language used by Fred Douglass to his people during the Civil War:

"Our loved ones bid us arise!

"The voices of young warriors who will not return from far-off burying grounds, and those who even now rejoin our ranks, cry out in exhortation. They challenge us to a keener consciousness of our responsibility to the world about us.

"They urge us to seek the path to a happy, secure future, for ourselves and for the youth of all lands. They remind us that just as their precious lives have been 'expendable' in bringing victory within the grasp of a grateful world, so our lives must now be dedicated to the task of preserving and extending democracy in our own nation.

"We hasten to answer the challenge of victory."

Then says that historic call to action, "today's deeds shape tomorrow's world." And it might well be added that today's deeds shape tomorrow's South.

Tomorrow's South

I HAVE LIVED all but five years of my life down here in the South—where my people have lived side by side with your people for more than 300 years. And I am seeing tomorrow's South in the South of today.

I saw thousands of Negroes go to the polls of the South and vote in the recent general election. Here in Texas, one of the largest turnouts of Negro voters was at Texarkana where a Negro, Willie Simmons, was brutally lynched three years ago.

I'm seeing tomorrow's South also shape up in organizations like the Southern Negro Youth Congress and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, in cities like Birmingham and Atlanta which, but yesterday, were hell-holes for those who lived and fought for humanity.

Best of all, I am seeing tomorrow's South shape up in the souls of the South's young people. I am seeing it shape up in the students from Dillard, Southern, Florida A. and M., and other colleges which will be sending delegations to this conference.

I am seeing the shape of the New South in the Mobile trade unions which will also be sending delegations. For it was only yesterday that there was a race riot, stirred up by the subversive agents of "white supremacy" in Mobile.

Did you once think that the South was old and paralyzed, past its period of birth and growth like an aged tree which can do nothing but suck nourishment from the fertile earth.

Then, brother, you were mistaken. For the South is sinking new roots and finding new causes.

President Greets Southern Youth Conclave At Atlanta

Tribune Phila. Pa.

12-9-44

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two thousand five hundred Atlanta citizens and the delegates attended the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference heard Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Captain Charles B. Hall at the opening keynote session of the conference held at the Wheat Street Baptist church on Friday evening, December 1.

McGill declared that he had once believed that the best policy was to abolish the poll tax by state action, but is now convinced that only through federal law can the poll tax be abolished effectively.

12-9-44

McGill also applauded the Supreme Court decision making white primaries illegal, and declared that America can only be a democracy in the true sense of the word if there is freedom to vote, to live decently, and to be free from hate and prejudice.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune thrilled the audience when she declared "Our boys are fighting for a freedom that will give to every man and woman regardless of race, creed and color an equal opportunity in the right of franchise. We are fighting for that kind of democracy." She advised youth to not become discouraged and said. "These are great days. We are moving on and the doors of opportunity open wider and wider for us. The ballot is your strength. The time has come when every Negro has some idea of his right to vote and should understand what the ballot means to him." She concluded by saying, "Get ready in head, in hand and heart for a government in which every man and woman will put segregation and prejudice out of their hearts and deal with all men fairly and squarely."

Captain Hall told the audience that Negro flyers have proven that the Negro can fly all types of planes and that the 99th Pursuit Squadron has the record of having shot down more planes in an engagement in a foreign theatre of war than any other squadron overseas."

Letters of greeting were received from President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Archibald MacLeish, librarian of Congress; Henrietta Buckmaster, novelist; Lena Horne, movie actress; Charles S. Johnson, professor of Sociology, Fisk University; Vito Marcantonio, Congressman of New York; William H. Hastie, dean of Law School, Howard University; Benjamin Davis, New York Councilman; Ruth Young, of CIO; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of Urban League; F. D. Patterson, chairman of SNYC advisory Board; Alain Locke, first colored Rhodes Scholar, Howard professor.

Youth Congress Maps Program For New Year

Memphis World Tenn.

12-12-44

Special Emphasis To Be Laid On Voting, Veterans

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—Over three hundred and fifty delegates and observers to the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, Georgia on November 30, December 1, 2 and 3, from all of the Southern states pledge that they would return to their homes and carry out and extend the program of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in their local communities. Largest delegations were from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Two major interests of the S. N. Y. C. for 1945 will be that of voting, with special emphasis on registration and the problems of Veterans and Service Personnel.

Columbia, South Carolina will be host to the Seventh All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in the spring of 1946. Officers elected for 1945 includes as President, Rose Mae Catchings, Vice President, Mrs. Barbara Oldwine, Charles Rhodes, Ernest Wright, Alton Adams in addition to Kenneth Kennedy and Edgar Holt who are former Vice-President, now in the armed forces, overseas. Esther V. Cooper and Louis E. Burnham were re-elected as Executive Secretary and Organizational Secretary, respectively.

99th Ace Speaks At Youth Confab

Peoples Voice N.Y.C.

12-1-44

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Captain Charles B. Hall, fighter hero of the 99th Pursuit Squadron is scheduled to address the delegates to the 6th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta on Friday, December 1. Captain Hall's talk at the opening of the Youth Conference will bring to the forefront one of the main questions to be discussed during the sessions of the meeting—the problems of service-personnel and veterans.

Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. Other p... for bravery in action in Italy.

concerned with economic security, education, community welfare, constitutional liberties and the franchise.

12-2-44

Captain Hall is the winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air

Unlimited Horizon Seen For Race Youth

Daily World - Atlanta Ga. 12-5-44

Southern Congress Closes Meeting At Congregational

Seeing an unlimited horizon for Negro youth in the South, the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress closed its sixth annual session at the First Congregational Church Sunday night after hearing George Weaver, chairman of the CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee, extol the work of his organization on the American scheme.

The findings of the Congress saw the group take a militant stand against many of the evils that face the young Negro in this section today. The full text is to be released in the near future. 12-5-44

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, of Atlanta University scheduled to speak at the closing public rally, did not appear because of inability to catch a plane from a distant point.

Dr. H. Reid Jackson, second speaker on the public rally program, debunked the idea of believing everything in print, and stated that the real purpose of the Negro school should be to develop strategy to improve the lot of the community and minority group. He advised cooperation with labor organizations that have the group's interest at heart, an aesthetic consideration for things in the community, a knowledge of codes and laws of the community and nation and the making of friends with liberal whites. 12-5-44

The conduct of the youth meeting was praised by many adults in attendance from many points of the South and nation.

long in the memories of those who attended it. America's First Negro Lady, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women with offices in Washington, founder and president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college in Daytona Beach, Fla., and former N. Y. A. director, delivered the keynote address before an eager and responsive audience at the Wheat Street Baptist church.

With all of the forceful eloquence that is typical of Bethune oratory the speaker stressed the importance of youths being prepared to step in when the various doors of opportunity swing open to them. "Tomorrow's program will call for real preparation. People will be increasingly less concerned with color of skin, geographic origin and such trivia," she said. "We must stop picketing ourselves as a race by worrying over our color and being sorry for ourselves. We must prepare to do jobs, keep our feet on the ground, keep our heads and always remember to reach out a hand to help the common man."

Of the many statements that drew a thunderous applause from the audience was the account which Mrs. Bethune related of her going to the White House recently to see if she could find reasons for the failure of Negroes in the armed forces not being ungraded in keeping with their several abilities. She thanked God that she had the courage to go and ask about this matter and used this incident to stress the fact that Negro youth must have courage during these times.

Courage cannot come unless one develops competency, self-reliance and efficiency, she said. 12-9-44

The Ballot

Re-echoing an observation that had been made by Ralph McGill, liberal editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Mrs. Bethune said that the ballot is one's strength. Negroes means. One may have to take sec- must be taught what the ballot ond-hand citizenship, she said, but he does not have to vote for those who help to impress it upon him.

Today's youth is in a highly strategic position she said, and each one should make up his mind to get ready in head, in hand and in heart for the new day that is almost upon him.

McGill and Captain Hall

Ralph McGill, forthright and liberal editor of the Atlanta Constitution, stated that he would prefer that the states would remove barriers that are imposed by the poll tax, but that if the states could not bring themselves to do it, the Federal Government will have to do it. 12-9-44

The editor drew friendly and understanding chuckles from the audience when he said that the "white primary" is not legally wrong, as far as legality goes. Just as one could have a Red Headed party and limit it to those who have red hair or some other ridiculous criteria for membership. He applauded the fact that Arkansas had removed restrictions on voting and expressed a hope that other states will follow suit before spring.

Captain Charles B. Hall, one of the original 99th Pursuit Squadron Flyers, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross who has three Nazi planes to his credit and who saw action on Anzio Beach Heads and Pantelleria, related some of his experiences while in active combat and said that he has every reason to believe that men with whom one has fought, eaten and slept cannot come back home and change again the changed attitudes that they manifested while abroad. 12-9-44

Hall, Bethune Receive Scrolls

A fitting compliment was paid each to Mrs. Bethune and to Captain Hall when Rose Mae Withers-Catchings, president of the A. S. Y. C., awarded each a scroll of appreciation on behalf of the congress.

Stella Pecot of Dillard university was chairman of the program.

Address Thrills Session

Banner-Herald - Houston, Texas 12-9-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SPECIAL)— The keynote session of the Sixth All-Southern Youth Congress was a star-studded program that will live

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

New World Order Coming, Says Dr. Bethune

12-2-44

Admonishes Youth To Get Ready For The Great Event

"Get ready in heart, in head and in hand, for the new world order which is coming," declared Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., here Friday night as she addressed a keynote meeting of the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Speaking to an estimated gathering of some three thousand youths and adults, at the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Mrs. Bethune called upon the youth to forget about the "accident of color or race" and bend their efforts to the task of making good in life "when given the opportunity." 12-2-44

GREAT DAYS AHEAD

"Don't become discouraged," said Mrs. Bethune, "these are great days facing you young people." She also pointed out the importance of "belief in self" insisting that these people face their problem with courage, character, self-reliance.

Mrs. Bethune told the gathering that "voting is the strength," and that through their vote we may all realize the better world we are striving for. Therefore, register and pay your poll tax." And in her conclusion, she said: "Stop pitying yourselves, stop being sorry for yourselves, get something-get education and then pass it on to your brothers in dark corners of your city and state." 12-2-44

The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, president of the Atlanta Women's Council.

HALL, McGILL SPEAK

Sharing the speakers' platform with Dr. Bethune, were Captain Charles B. Hall, first member of the 99th Pursuit Squardon to shoot down an enemy plane and Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. McGill declared that the poll tax should be eliminated by the states, but if the states failed to act then the federal government should move to get rid of the franchisement barrier. 12-2-44

Speaking in particular to the youths, Mr. McGill then admonished them to "understand first what it is they want and why they want it; then trim your lamps and set your goals; for eventually people, all people, will come to enjoy justice and human dignity.

"But for every privilege, there is a corresponding responsibility," he warned.

The poll tax prevents more whites from voting than it does Negroes, he said. Mentioning the white primary, he revealed he thought it was wrong to exclude Negroes.

NO DIFFERENCE IN COMBAT

Captain Hall, who has three Nazi planes to his credit, disclosed that on the battlefield, 'there is no difference between a white and Negro pilot. Under fire," he said, "all are brothers, all Americans."

"I believe," he said, "we have reason to keep fighting," disclosing his intention to return to combat as soon as his furlough ends. "Our fighter group shot down more planes than any other allied pursuit squadron in the European theatre," he proudly asserted.

"Our men have proved themselves equal to the task under the most rigid of combat tests and I believe postwar aviation presents great possibilities for those of our race who return." 12-2-44

ONLY NEED CHANCE

"We can do any of the flying, if we get the chance," he asserted, ending with a plea for his hearers to give their wholehearted support to the Sixth War Loan.

Miss Esther V. Cooper, presided and Louis Burnham, read greetings from various sections of the country, including messages from President Roosevelt and Lena Horne.

Clarence Render, of Bethune-Cookman College, sang a solo and the Booker T. Washington Glee Club and Girls Chorus rendered selections. 12-2-44

John Wesley Dobbs, made an appeal for finance, bringing in a collection of more than $175.

Today's sessions will begin at 8:30 o'clock with panel discussions this morning. These discussions will cover veterans and service personnel, economic security, education, community welfare, constitutional liberties and personality development.

STATE DELEGATES CONFER

Following a cultural workshop from 9 a. m. to noon Thursday, at which program Willie Lawrence James, professor of music at Spelman College, this city, was guest speaker, the conference officials were holding an executive board meeting from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., both in the Servicemen's Center at 1000 West Hunter Street. 12-2-44

The groups in the city arose early Friday and began a busy day, starting at 8 a. m. with registrations and meetings of state delegations, which extended through noon. States represented were Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, South and North Carolinas, Texas, Kentucky, and Virginia. Dinner was served from noon to 4 p. m. and then the delegates returned to the Center to take part in the program of welcome to Atlanta, which featured a large number of persons.

Following this session the report was heard of the organizational secretary and following this fine report, the delegates were given conferences, instructions, given the committee appointments and left at 6:30 p. m. for the Wheat Street Baptist Church, where the keynote program was held.

PANELS SET TODAY 12-2-44

In the Center today, starting at 8:30 o'clock there will begin panel discussions with widely known experts in their respective fields leading in each. One of the speakers will be Col. Campbell C. Johnson, Executive Assistant to the Director of Selective Service, Washington, whose subject will be "Meeting the Veteran's Number 1 Problem." Other speakers this morning will be Charles W. Greenlea, director of the Center; James C. Evans, Assistant Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; Hugh Gloster, Assistant Regional Executive, U. S. O., all in the Veterans and Service group. 12-2-44

In Clark College during the same period there will be a panel on Agriculture; Alvin E. White, War Food Administration and Economic Security with William Y. Bell as chairman. Speakers will include Lewis Clymer, War Manpower Commission; Miss Marjorie McKenzie, FEPC; Thomas N. Roberts, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Miss Jean Fairfax, Southern University. During the same period at Morehouse College there will be held a panel on Education and chairman will be Dean of Women at Tuskegee Miss Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Atlanta University; and Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee; Director, Atlanta University School of Social Work, and Charles H. Bynum, of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. This panel will be at the Atlanta University School of Social Work. 12-2-44

Sunday will usher in closing features which will extend into the

41-1944

S.N.Y.C.

YOUTH EDITOR

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)

Miss Alestine M. Robertson is the Educational Director of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. A native of Birmingham and a cum laude graduate of Miles Memorial College. Miss Robertson's duties will include editorship of Negro Youth, quarterly publication of the Youth Congress, and supervision of all publications of educational materials.

Alabama's Girls for Victory

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.
By MARY BOGGS

AMONG the liveliest yonng women backing the Second Front in Alabama are the Victory Girls of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Leader and organizer of this vivacious group is Miss Alestine Robertson, director of Community Activities for the SNYC, herself the No. 1 Victory Girl.

7-23-44

Starting back in January with small committees of girls at the three youth centers operated in Birmingham by the SNYC, the Victory Girls now claim a proud membership of nearly 200.

"You see, most of the fellows are out of town now," Miss Robertson explained, "and the work of our centers depends on the girls. More than anything else, they want to do something for the fellows in camp. So we went to camp. . . ."

The first project of the V-Girls was to liven up week-ends for the Negro soldiers at Camp Seibert in Gadsden, Ala. For two months in the spring they piled into buses—which is a job in itself these overcrowded days—and became star hostesses at the camp dances. Everybody from the C. O. down was delighted.

7-23-44

"The cordiality extended to the men," wrote the C. O. to Miss Robertson," was surprising even for a section of the country noted for its hospitality. . . . The men have been unanimous is their expressions of enjoyment. . . ."

With these laurels in their spring bonnets the V-Girls under Miss Robertson's resourceful direction began to dream up something more elaborate. They got up a variety show to take down to Ft. Benning, complete with tap dances, songs comic acts. They chartered a bus and set out at 2:30 a. m., Sunday morning to spend the day at camp.

They captured Ft. Benning, too. Eight hundred soldiers came to the show and to the vesper service where Miss Robertson spoke on

MISS ALESTINE ROBERTSON, director of the community activities for the Southern Negro Youth Congress, is in charge of the youth centers and the Victory Girls.

"Negro Youth in the Postwar World."

7-23-44

"Imagine me," commented Miss Robertson laughing, "talking to 800 men all at once. . . . They were impressed, so much so, that for a while, the boys were afraid to ask me to dance after the service."

The girls visited the hospital for men wounded in action overseas, made a tour of the camp, danced and got home at 4 a. m. Monday, full of plans for more shows and entertainment and for a veterans' committee of the SNYC to look after the needs of boys discharged from duty.

"The main Post is still talking about you," wrote the head of the Service Club. "and looking forward to your return."

The V-Girls made their debut in Birmingham with a Salute to Mothers meeting on Mothers Day in Smithfield Auditorium. Special feature of the program was the supirse meeting arranged between a private from Ft. Benning and his mother from North Carolina who had not seen him for over a year. Over 200 people attended and contributed to the budget of the V-Girls.

7-23-44

"This is just the beginning," Miss Robertson said, "the V-Girls are eager to give their songs and dances and their spare time to the boys in camp. The fellows make the best audiences and we have plenty of talent that's just looking for some place to go."

And to judge from Miss Robertson's smile that packs a vivacious wallop all its own and means business, the V-Girls are definitely going places.

Youth Institute To Train Leaders Starts Monday

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.
8-6-44

Social Work School To Be Scene Of Classes

The Atlanta University School of Social Work will be host of the Leadership Training Seminar sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Congress during the two-week period August 7-18. Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Youth Congress, in announcing plans for the seminar, declared that, "Our purpose is to develop among Negro youth a keener insight into the social, economic, political and military events which are shaping the future course of our lives, and to develop a sense of responsibility in helping to gunde these events.

"Those of us who remain on the home front have a big debt to pay to our brothers and sisters in the armed forces. We must see to it that the cause of democracy at home is advanced while they carry the war to a victorious conclusion overseas. The opportunities of Negro youth for voting, finding decent jobs and broadening their educational and cultural experiences are greater than ever before. The purpose of our seminar will be to determine how Negro youth can organize to make the most of these opportunities."

8-6-44

LEADERS TO LECTURE

Several distinguished educators and progressive leaders are scheduled to participate in the seminar as lecturers, covering topics ranging from Community Needs and Strategy to The World We Live In. Among the lecturers are: Wm. Y. Bell, Jr., Southern Field Representative of the Urban League; James A. Dombrowski, Executive Secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League; Dr. J. W. Nicholson of Gammon Theological Seminary; Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; C. A. Scott, editor-general manager of the Atlanta Daily World; James H. Tipton, of the FEPC; Forrester B. Washington, director of the A. U. School of Social Work; A. G. Moron of the Atlanta Housing Authority; and Dean Flemmie P. Kittrell of Hampton Institute.

8-6-44

The S. N. Y. C. is urging all youth groups to have representatives attend the seminar. Interested individuals are also eligible. There is a registration fee of $5.00 which covers all classes and recreational and social activities. Detailed information concerning classes may be obtained by calling WAlnut 7550.

THE LIVING SOUTH

Chicago, Ill.
10-14-44

By HAROLD PREECE

Bread and Books

THIS MORNING came a letter and some eye-opening material in a big envelope addressed to me by my friend, Dorothy Burnham, of the Southern Youth Congress.

Ever since I took that envelope out of my postoffice box, I've thought I'd like to be written and the pictures that would be painted by young Negro Americans, once the padlocks are taken off of Negro brains.

Maybe, some Negro boy over in Alabama is plotting in his mind the novel that needs to be written by a Negro about the days of Douglass and John Brown. Maybe, a Negro girl in Missouri will some day give us the epic poem about the Everglades Exiles—those Florida slaves who joined with the Seminole Indians to build a free democracy back in the wilderness and away from the slave-catchers. Is The Significance for Negro artists of the Novel, 'Freedom Road,' by Howard Fast."

Maybe, those young Negro artists of Hampton Institute—already acclaimed by leading New York critics—are the forerunners of other artists who will catch on canvas the pilgrim hopes of this America.

Yes, whether the pinhook fishers of brick in that foundation by or-mitted before November 15, and the common man as the peoples' culture of the peoples' world. The Southern Negro Youth Congress has laid the foundation. All entries must be sub-and association. For I was once a Writers and Artists, which will con-be had by writing Dorothy Burn-ham, of the SNYC, will be "What Freedom Road," by

New Dixie Spokesmen

I'M JUST a little bit proud to be one of the sponsors of this new contest may "young" southern writer, doing pieces for the Progressive Farmer and feeling mighty hepped up when the Crisis published my first article,

ten years back, on how a white Texan feels about Negroes.

But what a deep satisfaction it has been, during these ten years of hope and change, to see the new spokesmen of the New South step forward with the swift and sure inevitability of a Douglass or of a Nat Turner.

Back in 1932, there arose the people's statesmen and the people's heroes—men like Ralph Gray, the martyred Negro sharecropper of Camp Hill, Ala.; and Earl Barlow, white martyred white carpenter of Fort Worth, Texas. These men were not only fighting that our people might have enough bread, but that they might also have enough books.

They helped the people get more bread, and now the people want more books. For it was another martyred rebel—a Carpenter who came from an oppressed, downcast little town—Nazareth—who said that "man does not live by bread alone."

When everybody has both bread and books, we will have a New South and a New America. When the mouths of Dixie are filled, then the minds of Dixie will need to be filled.

I believe that this Association of Young Writers and Artists will help us out in the job of getting more bread and more books. Sometimes, it takes a book like Howard Fast's "Freedom Road" or a picture like Millet's "The Man With the Hoe" to make us realize that hunger of the body and hunger of the mind are but two sides of the same hunger.

Youth Shows How

I BELIEVE that I've discovered one young man down here in Dixie who is going to grow up and help the hungry to be filled. I hope that he will line up with the new association and become one of its most active members.

He is sixteen-year-old William L. Watkins Jr., who publishes a four page community newspaper, The Junior Press, at 808 N. De Villiers street, Pensacola, Fla. This Negro high school boy not only gets out a paper which is of professional quality in its writing and make-up.

But he has also proven himself to be one of the South's most useful and patriotic young citizens. Cooperating enthusiastically with the U. S. Treasury Department, he has helped sell, through publicity and personal contact, thousands of dollars worth of war bonds.

Young William Watkins wrote me a letter some months ago, telling me of the ideals that he had set for himself and for other boys and girls like him. He also asked me to say through this column that he would be glad to "correspond with all worthwhile young people" and exchange ideas with them.

Now, I'm hoping that this new association, started by the SYNC, will encourage other young people to start little papers of their own. Even if they are just little mimeographed or hectographed sheets, they will give our talented youth a chance to publish their work and to know their friends who have the same dreams and hopes.

I congratulate the SNYC and I congratulate William Watkins on their pioneer work. I'll be congratulating the South when I see that first book, that first painting, or that first little paper, done by somebody who knows that culture, in its finest sense, is universal and not "racial"—as the poll taxers claim it to be.

Negro Artists Come Here For Parley

Constitution—Atlanta, Ga. 12-1-44

By the Associated Press.

Out of the stream of Negro culture in America have come swing, the music of Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson, the poetry of Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes and Sterling Brown, the fiction of Richard Wright, the researches of Dr. George W. Carver at Tuskegee.

The young hopefuls of the race—the aspiring writers, artists, musicians—came here yesterday for their first workshop, to hear their work read and criticized, to see it exhibited, and to form an organization — the Association of Young Writers and Artists.

Ranging in age from 15 to 30, they came off the plantations and the farms, the river boats and the levees, the cities and the colleges—no zoot-suiters among them, but serious-minded young artists interested in telling the story of their race.

"We've found about 40 young Negro writers and artists — not only in the colleges and schools, but in the humble cabins in the cotton fields who have definite talent, and we are trying to encourage them and give them an outlet," says Esther V. Cooper, of Birmingham, Ala., executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Conference.

12-1-44

The AYWA is an affiliate of the Southern Negro Conference, holding its sixth session here. The opening day of the conference was given over to the cultural festival of the AYWA, and the festival will be held at each succeeding conference.

Youth Congress Maps Program For New Year

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga. 12-10-44

Special Emphasis

To Be Laid On Voting, Veterans

Over three hundred and fifty delegates and observers to the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, Georgia on November 30, December 1, 2 and 3, from all of the Southern states pledge that they would return to their homes and carry out and extend the program of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in their local communities. Largest delegations were from Alabama, Georgia Louisiana and South Carolina.

Two major interests of the S. N. Y. C. for 1945 will be that of voting, with special emphasis on registration and the problems of Veterans and Service Personnel.

12-10-44

Columbia, South Carolina will be host to the Seventh All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in the spring of 1946. Officers elected for 1945 includes as President, Rose Mae Catchings, Vice President, Mrs. Barbara Oldwine, Charles Rhodes, Ernest Wright, Alton Adams in addition to Kenneth Kennedy and Edgar Holt who are former Vice-President, now in the armed forces, overseas. Esther V. Cooper and Louis E. Burnham were re-elected as Executive Secretary and Organizational Secretary, respectively.

RALPH McGILL AND MRS. M. M. BETHUNE SPEAKERS AT SNYC

Nashville Globe

Nashville, Tenn.

Southern Editor Now Convinced of Need of Federal Repeal of Poll Tax Law

12-8-44

Atlanta, Ga.—Two thousand five hundred Atlanta citizens and the delegates attending the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference heard Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Captain Charles B. Hall at the opening Keynote session of the Conference held at the Wheat Street Baptist church on Friday evening, Dec. 1.

McGill declared that he had once believed that the best policy was to abolish the poll tax by state action, but is now convinced that only through federal law can the poll tax be abolished effectively.

Mr. McGill also applauded the Supreme Court decision making white primaries illegal, and declared that America can only be a democracy in the true sense of the word if there is freedom to vote, to live decently, and to be free from hate and prejudice.

Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune thrilled the audience when she declared, "Our boys are fighting for a freedom that will give to every man and woman regardless of race, creed and color an equal opportunity in the right of franchise. We are fighting for that kind of democracy." She advised youth to not become discouraged and said, "These are great days. We are moving on and the doors of opportunity open wider and wider for us. The ballot is your strength, the time has come when every Negro has some idea of his right to vote and should understand what the ballot means to him." She concluded by saying, "Get ready in head, in hand and heart for government in which every man and woman will put segregation and prejudice out of their hearts and deal with all men fairly and squarely.

Captain Hall told the audience that Negro flyers have proven that the Negro can fly all types of planes and that the 99th Pursuit Squadron has the record of having shot down more planes in an engagement in foreign theatre of war than any other squadron overseas."

Youth Needs Backing: Give It To Him

Weekly—New Orleans, La. 11-4-44

"AT no time in history has civilized man been faced with such vast responsibilities and at the same time such great opportunities; and the latter as well as the former rests squarely on the shoulders of today's youth," so spoke Louis Burnham of the Southern Negro Youth Congress at Dillard last week. The opportunity for Negro youth today is second to none. After much fumbling in the dark, the Southern Negro Youth Congress emerges today as the organization most likely to give purposeful direction to Negro youth throughout the nation. Founded in 1937 as an offshoot of the National Negro Congress, the organization concentrates its major efforts in the Southern States where there still lives a preponderance of Negroes and where the problems of race adjustment are most difficult. It is an organization which well deserves the support of every Negro citizen. It is an organization of and for Negro youth on whom we depend for the future of the Race. It needs YOUR support!!

We hope that large numbers of youth in New Orleans will find their way to Atlanta November 30 and December 1-3 to attend the Sixth All Southern Negro Youth Congress.

11-4-44

Weekly Review

Roosevelt Greets 6th Annual Southern Negro Youth Confab

12-9-44

Birmingham, Alabama

ATLANTA, Ga. — Greetings from President Franklin D. Roosevelt were received today at the opening session of the 6th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, Georgia. In a message addressed to the delegates through Miss Esther V. Cooper, Youth Congress executive secretary, the President said:

"Dear Miss Cooper: 12-9-44

"It is good to know that at its meeting in Atlanta this year the All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will have as its theme, "De mocracy." It is increasingly apparent that this is the challenge faced by

to their cause.

Very Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

12-9-44

"They have fought not only to defend America but to advance America. They have fought to establish a universal freedom under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all — regardless of station, race or creedr.

12-9-44

Their fight has been democracy's fight. And democracy's victory must be their victory — to cherish and extend as the men and women of tomorrow."

"I send my best wishes to them

that on the road to victory, hard at first and bloody still, the Negro youth of the South met, with other American young people the Challenge of Victory — with a courage and to the challenge faced by tion. Hundreds of thousands of

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 12-2-44

The Southern Youth Congress

We take it that the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Congress which opened in Atlanta Friday for a three-day meet, is not just another perfunctory convention, held for the purpose of bringing together a few individuals for display. Perhaps no group, not even our elders, could be privileged to take a more definite stand nor to make a greater contribution to the sort of world ours shall be like after this war is done. "They have fought not only to defend America, but to advance America, "said FDR in his greeting to Youth's Congress here. "They have fought to establish a universal freedom under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all regradless of station, race or creed." In that statement lies the whole story of the struggles of youth to find a lasting and satisfactory way of life, which their elders have failed in establishing either for themselves or for their forbears. It is upon these young people, not the grown-up old folks, the task of making a better and more wholesome world in which to live, rests.

12-2-44

Accordingly, with all Atlanta, this newspaper is happy to welcome these leaders and young people in our city. Attracting as it does, some of the nation's most distinguished leaders in the various walks of life, the congress should be heartily supported by all of us and well attended for its cultural and literary benediction.

Southern Negro Youth Congress Issues Statement Clarifying Dr. Bunche's Article On Group

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress issued a statement from its headquarters in Birmingham last week declaring that the summary evaluation of the Southern Negro Youth Congress by Dr. Ralph Bunche in the recently published Gunnar Myrdal study: "An American Dilemma" presents a false and inaccurate picture of its program and activities to the American public.

The statement follows in full:

"The recently published Gunnar Myrdal study: An American Dilemma" is considered the most inclusive, thorough, and accurate study of the American Negro to date. Financed by the Carnegie Foundation, its source material and conclusions are the result of years of research by a large staff of field workers who covered America, and the study of hundreds of books by and about Negroes.

"Yet one man, Dr. Ralph Bunche of Howard University, is quoted as the authority on the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The S.N.Y.C. is accused by Dr. Bunche of 'lacking competent leadership.' For those who are acquainted with this organization's record during the past seven years, no defense is needed against this charge. Yet it would seem important for the record to point out that Dr. Bunche hired as one of his Southern field workers on the Myrdal study, James E. Jackson, jr., a young man who was elected to office at the first conference of the S. N. Y. C. and who maintained the post of educational director until his entrance into the Army in July, 1943.

"The Southern Negro Youth Congress does not follow 'the line' laid down by any outside agency or organization, but its policies are determined by a National Council of 30 youth from all walks of life who come from almost all the Southern states. The Advisory Board of 35 white and Negro leaders in the fields of education, labor, religion, industry and civic affairs has as its chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Uses Prejudice Methods

"The Southern Negro Youth Congress is also accused by Dr. Bunche of making 'no serious effort to reach lower class Negro youth' and of being 'run by and for a select group of Negro school boys and girls.' The policy of the S. N. Y. C. has in reality been to draw into its membership all Negro youth. In 1937, the S. N. Y. C. was responsible for organizing the tobacco workers in Richmond, Va., a large number of whom were young Negro women. This union remains a strong vocal UCAPAWA, CIO, local. In Birmingham, Alabama, it would be hard to find a young Negro steel worker or miner who doesn't support or belong to the S. N. Y.C. The same may be said of the Transport Workers in New Orleans and the Shipbuilders Union in Miami and numerous other unions.

"Yes, the Southern Negro Youth Congress is interested in organizing 'Negro school girls and boys.' Student Councils are organized and the annual conferences attract delegates from a large number of Negro colleges. The S.N.Y.C. has just released to the press a public appeal to the President of the United States asking for the end of discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces. This appeal is initiated by hundreds of Negro student leaders in 24 Negro colleges. These student leaders can hardly be called 'terribly confused and frustrated' as Dr. Bunche charges.

"Though still a relatively small and young organization, the Southern Negro Youth Congress is reaching and influencing thousands of Negro youth through its members, its Youth Centers and its publications. Today the S.N.Y.C. is contributing all of its energies toward realizing the goal of "A Free South in a Free World." The Youth Congress program for 1944 states: 'Mindful of the supreme sacrifice which thousands of our youth willingly make in the armed services, those of us remaining at home are determined to give our best for the realization of a truly democratic South. Such a South must recognize and guarantee for Negro youth the democratic right to vote and participate in the Administration of the law; work at equal pay on jobs for which they are qualified; receive an education; find dignified means of self expression in all fields of culture and the arts.'

"For his evaluation of the work of the S.N.Y.C., Dr. Bunche should have gone to the Negro people and progressive whites of the South. Perhaps, then, he would not have indulged his prejudices—a habit characteristic of the Dies Committee—but would have reached an estimate more in keeping with the scientific level of the entire work which his present statement disfigures."

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan.

YOUTH CONGRESS GETS STRONG MESSAGE FROM FDR; LAUDS SUPPORT IN WAR EFFORT

12-8-44

Atlanta, Ga.—Democracy's victory on foreign battlefronts must also mean victory at home for the thousands of Southern Negro youths fighting for freedom in Dixie, President Roosevelt declared this week.

In a warmly worded message to the sixth Southern Negro Youth Congress parley here, the President highly lauded the outstanding role played by Negro youth in helping win the war. He praised them for meeting the challenge and the threat to democracy "with a courage which has dignified their generation."

In no uncertain terms, the President indicated that the fruits of "democracy's victory" must be attained by Negroes in the Southland.

12-8-44

Hundreds of delegates from all parts of the South attending the conference cheered the President's declaration which read:

"It is good to know that at its meeting in Atlanta this year the All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will have as its theme: Democracy, the Challenge of Victory. It is increasingly apparent that this is the challenge faced by us all.

"I know that on the road to victory, hard at first and bloody still, the Negro youth of the South met, with other American young people, this challenge with a courage which has dignified their generation.

Fight to Advance

"Hundreds of thousands of young Negroes from the Southern states serve in our armed forces. In the factories, on the farms and in all fields of war activities thousands of other Negro young people have given freely of their skill, their strength, their courage and their loyalty.

12-8-44

"They have fought not only to defend America but to advance America. They have fought to establish a universal freedom under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

"Their fight has been democracy's fight. And democracy's victory must be their victory—to cherish and defend as the men and women of tomorrow.

"I send my best wishes to them and to their cause."

Delegates here interpreted the President's message as the strongest support yet given to young southern Negroes in their organized drive against race prejudice.

Marcantonio Hits Poll Tax

A message from Vito Marcantonio, New York congressman, stated:

"Your congress takes place in a period of great historical events, with victories being won on every military and naval front. It is now most essential, in order to secure the peace, that domestic fascism at home be completely extirpated. This means unity—unity on the part of Negro and white for the abolition of Negro segregation and the poll tax."

Ruth Young, executive secretary of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, endorsed the program of the conference and stated:

12-8-44

"The officers and members of our union, a large number of them Negro workers, appreciate and understand what the work that your organization has done and is doing to mobilize Negro youth in the fight for speedy victory and a just and lasting peace."

Other greetings were received

Congress Greeted In Message

ATLANTA, Ga. — Democracy's victory on foreign battlefronts must also mean victory at home for thou-

LAUDS ROLE IN WAR EFFORT

12-8-44

Southern Negro Youth

from Archibald MacLeish, head of Captain Orest P. Shevtosox, head
the Library of Congress; Henriet- of the anti-fascist committee of
ta Buckmaster, novelist; Lena Soviet youth.
Horne, screen star; William H.
Hastie, head of Howard Univer-
sity's Law School; Councilman Ben Davis of New York; Lester B.
Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League and

ROOSEVELT

Defender—Chicago,

sands of Southern Negro youths fighting for freedom in Dixie, President Roosevelt declared this week.

In a warmly-worded message to the sixth Southern Negro Youth Congress parley here, the President highly lauded the outstanding role played by Negro youth in helping win the war. He praised them for meeting the challenge and threat to democracy "with a courage which has dignified their generation."

In no uncertain terms, the President indicated that the fruits of "democratic victory" must be attained by Negroes in the Southland.

Hundreds of delegates from all parts of the South attending the conference cheered the President's declaration which read:

"It is good to know that at its meeting in Atlanta this year the All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will have as its theme: Democracy, the Challenge of Victory. It is increasingly apparent that this is the challenge faced by us all.

"I know that on the road to victory, hard at first and bloody still, the Negro youth of the South met, with other American young people, this challenge with a courage which has dignified their generation.

Right To Advance

"Hundreds of thousands of young Negroes from the Southern states serve in our armed forces. In the factories, on the farms and in all fields of war activities thousands of other Negro young people have given freely of their skill, their strength, their courage and their loyalty.

"They have fought not only to defend America but to advance America. They have fought to establish a universal freedom under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

"Their fight has been democracy's fight. And democracy's victory must be their victory—to cherish and extend as the men and women of tomorrow.

"I send my best wishes to them and to their cause."

Delegates here interpreted the President's mesage as the strongest support yet given to young southern Negroes in their organized drive against race prejudice.

Marcantonio Hits Poll Tax

A message from Vito Marcantonio, New York congressman, stated:

"Your congress takes place in a period of great historical events, with victories being won on every military and naval front. It is now most essential, in order to secure the peace, that domestic fascism at home be completely extirpated. This means unity—unity on the part of Negro and white for the abolition of Negro segregation and the poll tax."

Ruth Young, executive secretary of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, endorsed the program of the conference and stated:

"The officers and members of our union, a large number of them Negro workers, appreciate and understand what the work that your organization has done and is doing to mobilize Negro youth in the fight for speedy victory and a just and lasting peace."

Other greetings were received from Archibald MacLeish, head of the Library of Congress; Henrietta Buckmaster, novelist; Lena Horne, screen star; William H. Hastie, head of Howard University's Law School; Councilman Ben Davis of New York; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League and Captain Orest P. Shevtosov, head of the anti-fascist committee of Soviet youth.

Selective Service Official Speaks

In a later session Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to the director of Selective Service, told the conference that plans for full employment of Negro veterans were being developed by the Selective Service system.

"The Selective Service system will make every effort to carry out its responsibility for the placement of returning veterans without regard to race or color," Johnson asserted. "This means that the system will consider that it has a responsibility for aiding the veteran to obtain a suitable job, and it will not consider its obligation carried out until every veteran who seeks the assistance of Selective Service is suitably employed regardless of his racial identity."

George L. Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination outlined the objectives of the CIO in relations to Negroes and stated:

"The strength of our movement is based on the premise that every union, to be entitled to recognition as the collective bargaining agency of the workers, must conform to certain minimum standards of decency and democracy. It's doors must be open to all workers, regardless of race, creed, sex or color."

Negro Youth Parley Asks Free Franchise

ATLANTA, Dec. 3.—Three hundred delegates to the sixth All Southern Negro Youth Conference set as their major objective at an enlarged panel session today. "The winning of the right to vote unhampered by race or riches."

"We are determined that this generation of youth shall be the first full-fledged voting generation of Negro Americans since the odious compromise of 1876," declared Esther Cooper, executive secretary, in a summary report. Discussion on the history of the fight for the franchise was led by Prof. C. A. Bacote of Atlanta University, C. A. Scott, editor Atlanta Daily World and Emory Jackson, editor Birmingham World.

State meetings will project plans for action which will be presented to the full session tomorrow.

The ballot is your strength was the keynote message brought to the public meeting Friday night by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, chairman of the National Council of Negro Women, and president of Bethune Cookman College. The distinguished Negro educator told delegates that America today wants to know what Negro youth are thinking and charged them to prepare for the new democratic future where every black boy and girl will have equal opportunity for development into free citizenship.

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, told the conference that "there are today more white persons than ever before who want to give to the Negro the free rights of citizenship."

Stating that Negroes should exercise the right of franchise, McGill expressed support of abolition of the polltax by federal government and of the Supreme Court decision opening Texas primaries to Negro voters. Other states should follow the lead of Arkansas in opening the primaries without waiting for court decisions, McGill said.

Southern Negro Youth Cheers FDR Message

Special to the Daily Worker

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—Four hundred delegates and observers from 13 Southern states at the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference applauded greetings received from President Roosevelt.

Greetings were also received from Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, Henrietta Buckmaster, Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University, Lena Horne, Dean William Hastie of Howard University, Lester B. Granger, National Urban League, Dr. Max Yergan, Council on African Affairs, Councilman Ben Davis, Jr., New York, and Captain Orest P. Shevtsov, chairman of the Student Section of the Soviet Anti-Fascist Youth Committee.

The President's message, which warmly supports the theme of the conference, follows:

"It is good to know that at its meeting in Atlanta this year the All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will have as its theme: Democracy, the Challenge of Victory. It is increasingly apparent that this is the challenge faced by us all. I know that on the road to victory, hard at first and bloody still, the Negro youth of the South met, with other American young people, this challenge with a courage which has dignified their generation. Hundreds of thousands of young Negroes from the Southern states serve in our armed forces. In the factories, on the farms and in all fields of war activities, thousands of other young Negro people have given freely of their skill, their strength, their courage and their loyalty.

"They have fought not only to defend America but to advance America. They have fought to establish a universal freedom under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

"Their fight has been democracy's fight. And democracy's victory must be their victory—to cherish and extend as the men and women of tomorrow.

"I send my best wishes to them and to their cause."

A special program prepared for conference was the Cultural Workshop, sponsored by the recently organized Association of Young Artists and Writers, affiliated with the SNYC. A discussion of Negro folk music as the cultural heritage of Negro youth was led by Willis Laurence James, professor of music, Spelman College, leading sponsor of the Negro Folk Festival held last year at Ft. Valley, Georgia, and contributor to Negro Caravan. Delegates joined in enthusiastic discussion of various aspects of folk music, spirituals and song-sermons. A group of singers sang war and work songs which came out of the Ft. Valley festival.

Southern Negro Youth Back Mrs. Taylor Plea

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.—Nearly 400 delegates and observers at the closing session of the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta Sunday unanimously adopted a resolution directing each of them to carry the story of Mrs. Recy Taylor's futile fight for justice to his community and immediately to organize such action as the community desired.

Mrs. Taylor, a Negro, 24-year-old wife of a United States soldier and mother of an infant daughter, was kidnaped near Abbeville, Ala., stripped of her clothing and raped by a gang of white youths, on the night of Sept. 3 last. Her attackers are all known to the law authorities, but her pleas for justice have been ignored.

Eugene Gordon, Daily Worker staff correspondent, had previously reported to the Constitutional Liberties panel of the conference on the Taylor case. Gordon urged his hearers to write for information to the newly-organized Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, 112 E. 19 St., New York, N. Y.

Birmingham, Ala., News
January 16, 1944

WHEN THE COLLEGE ROUNDtable meets Friday evening, Louis Burnham, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, will be the guest speaker. With him will be other representatives of the group. Discussion for the evening centers on "Racial Relations."

Students and faculty members are invited to be present at Pine Lodge at 7:30 p.m. Friday. President of the Roundtable is Seaman Jack Paden.

Justice Department Asked

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

To Ban Ala. 'Hate Sheets'

4-4-44

Court Action Against Instigators Of Supremacy League Urged Of Biddle

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(S N S)—Stating that the Greensboro Watchman and the Alabama Sun represent deliberate attacks by the "white supremacists" to undermine national unity and the authority of the federal government in the winning of the war, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, in a letter to Attorney General Francis M. Biddle, asked that those "hate sheets" be prohibited from further printing and mailing, and that federal action be taken against the instigators of the White Supremacy League.

The Youth Congress letter, signed by Esther V. Cooper, Executive Secretary, follows in full:

"Under the slogan of "White supremacy and states rights," foes of democracy and the nation's war against the Axis in the state of Alabama have launched a vicious new attack upon the rights of the Negro people. In this hour of crisis, when national unity is necessary for a speedy Allied victory, the Greensboro Watchman and the Alabama Sun are devoting their full energies to abolishing all civil rights for Negro citizens and destroying harmony and inter-racial good will.

"Calling upon all who believe in the tradition of "white supremacy" to join the White Supremacy League, the Alabama Sun (March 24, 1944) does a disservice to our nations cause and plays into the hands of Hitler and Tojo. Both the Alabama Sun whose first issue has been printed in 500,000 copies and the Greensboro Wathman which has recently printed a special Elecetion issue of 200,000 copies have been mailed and distributed to rural citizens all over the state. The Greensboro Watchman is edited by democracy hating Hamner Cobbs and is devoted to state rights and the rejection of the authority of the federal government in the winning of the war. 4-4-44

"Negro youth of the South, devoted to the cause of the United Nations, ask you to publically denounce the White Supremacy League and to bring federal action against its leaders. We ask further that you use the power of your office to ban the Alabama Sun and the Greensboro Watchman from the mails and prohibit their publications.

"We ask your immediate intervention to end these deliberate attacks upon national unity which supply our enemy with needed material to divide the United Nations and nullify the agreements of the Taheran conference."

Negro Girls To Give 'Salute To Mothers

News- Birmingham, Ala.
5-12-44

The Victory Girls Clubs of the Southern Negro Youth Congress will present a "Salute to Mothers" at 4 p.m. Sunday at the Smithfield Court auditorium for the benefit of the corps.

A special feature of the program will be the appearance of Pvt. Aaron V. Daye, Ft. Benning, Ga., who will bring greetings to Birmingham Negro mothers whose sons are in the Army. Unknown to the soldier, his own mother is being brought from Franklinton, N. C. and will appear during the program directly after Pvt. Daye's message. 3-12-44

Music will be furnished by the James L. Johnson A Capello Choir.

The Victory Girls Corps is composed of three groups, the Smithfield Court group, Southside and Fairfield organizations, whose members are young Negro women 18 to 30 years of age who travel at their own expense to Army hospitals in the South to preseint programs to disabled veterans. Alestine Robertson is director of community activity at the three youth centers.

Demand Gov't Ban

Daily Worker N.Y.

Ala. Racist Sheet

4-4-44

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 3.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress has dealt the first counter-blow against the vicious "white supremacy" campaign just launched here by the **Greensboro Watchman**, the **Alabama Sun**, and the magazine **Alabama** who support the candidacy of James Simpson for U. S. Senate from Alabama.

In a letter to Attorney General Francis M. Biddle, the SNYC requested that the Department of Justice order these publication banned from the mails and that an immediate investigation be started of men who seeking to organize a "White Supremacy League." 4-4-44

These papers fill their columns with slanderous attacks on Federal war agencies, especially the FEPC, against the bill for Federal aid to education introduced by Senator Lister Hills, incumbent candidate, against Mrs. Roosevelt, against the recent Town Meeting of the Air broadcast on the Negro question, against the recent petition of the Southern Negro Youth Congress for the abolition of segregation in the armed services. The editors are seeking desperately to maneuver the defeat of Senator Hill by appealing to the most backward race prejudice.

What Negro Youth In Birmingham Want

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.
4-18-44

By Eugene Gordon

Ruth Jett, who went to Birmingham to replace Louis Burnham as organizational secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress when he went into the Army, says the SNYC program in the Alabama city may be summarized as:

1. Procuring better jobs, better educational opportunities and more and better social outlets for Negro youth;
2. Setting up more youth centers in the Negro community;
3. Setting up girls' clubs;
4. Establishing welfare centers in Birmingham for Negro enlisted men from Camp Sibert (60 miles distant);
5. Conducting current-events forums for discussion of the poll tax, the "white primaries" and other political issues;
6. Holding musicals, concerts, etc.

Miss Jett, accompanied by Miss Alestine Robertson, Birmingham young woman, was returning to her new post after a few days here as a delegates to the American-Youth-for-a-Free-World Conference.

Miss Robertson, director of community activities for the Southern Negro Youth Congress, went to Miles College and taught in Birmingham schools. She first became a part of the Congress when she was sent to an annual meeting as a delegate from the campus.

AN INCIDENT

They see jim-crow busses crowded with soldiers, where, according to Miss Jett, "an incident is likely to happen at any time." 4-18-44

A Negro soldier, for instance, moves the "color board" forward in the bus, so that he may occupy one of the empty "white" seats. The bus driven snarls, "Keep your hands off that sign, n----r, if you don't want to get into trouble."

They see 114,000 Negroes jammed into Birmingham's Black Belt, and they see, in this area, three or four small theatres, one bowling alley, no concert halls—no recreational outlets worth the name.

They see registrars disqualifying young Negro men and women who, just out of college, go to register for the first time. Registrars just beyond the borderline of illiteracy demand "interpretations" of the United States Constitution. Unable to "interpret" it to suit the registrars' varied fancies, the young people are disqualified from voting.

They see also, however, a growing trade union movement, Negro-white relations being improved thereby. They see Negro youth broadening their education in the Army and Navy and they feel sure that, out of what is happening, a new South is being born.

S. N. Y. C. CONGRATULATES PEPPER ON FEPC STAND

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
7-1-44

Birmingham, Ala. — Because of his vote for the continuance of FEPC this week, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida received a wire of commendation from the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The wire, signed by Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary, urged him to "continue to take the S. N. Y. C. congratulated Pepper for his favorable vote to vote for the appropriation a firm stand in behalf of the democratic rights of the Negro people and other oppressed despite the stubborn and vicious fight to end the agency on the minorities in the country."
part of other Southern Sena-

No. 1. For Fort Benning

Central figure of a bevy of young women who came from Birmingham to Fort Benning, Ga., to entertain servicemen Sunday, May 7th, was Miss Alestine Robertson, Activities Director, Southern Negro Youth Council, shown in the above picture as she spoke to a capacity audience at Service Club 4. Lt. W. W. Peebles, who made contact with the Victory Girls' Club during a recent visit to the Magic City, is seen in the background. Miss Robertson was accompanied to the Post by sixty-two girls who entertained the soldiers with a musical revue, and later served as their escorts at a dance given in their honor at the club. Mrs. Hazel L. Blackburn, Atlanta, Ga., is senior hostess of Service Club 4, and Lt. Alfred O'Neil is officer in charge. (U. S. Signal Corps Photo). 5-16-44

Youth Congress Opened Membership Drive

Miami, Fla. 7-8-44

The Miami Branch of the Southern Negro Youth Congress officially opened this week, their membership drive for 1,000 new members in this area. The drive takes in all of the area of Dade County, Goulds, Perrine, Coconut Grove and Homestead. Membership in organization is open to anyone — regardless of age who is interested in the welfare of Negro Youth. 7-8-44

In the hundreds of letter mail sent out and in the many personal appeals the Youth Congress urges more support for the continuation of their work for better job opportunities, for more adequate social and recreational facilities, better educational opportunities, for civil liberties and the general advancement of the Negro people.

The Youth Congress has been organized in Miami for more than four years. Its achievements are many. Helped to organize Shipyard and Laundry workers. Fought Bus Drivers brutality, to stop Bus Drivers assaults on Negro Women. The Youth Congress called the largest mass rally of Negro citizens ever held in this city. The youth became the first organization to make Miami Negroes conscious of the needs of Negro postmen. It has been the most interesting group in the continued growth of the Dorsey Library.

The Youth Congress at the present is concentrating toward the security of Youth Center and more recreational outlets for Negro youth throughout Dade county. A right to vote campaign in all areas of Dade county, and educational programs of unionism, the establishing of training schools for Negroes in Miami, and the organizing of Negro youth under the banner of the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Perrine, Goulds, and Homestead. 7-8-44

The membership fee is only $1.00 a year and entitles the member to receive all official releases and monthly bulletins. More than 300 Negro CIO members are expected to join.

The officers are: Marilyn L. Woods, President; Earl Wells, Vice President; Dorothy Rolle, Vice President; Willard Parks, Vice President; Arlington Sands, Executive Secretary; Lucille McCartney, Administrative Secretary; Ophelia Burroughs, Financial Secretary; Nathaniel Hudson, Treasurer; Carl McCartney, Program Director; Harold McCartney, Educational Director; Koble Jenkins, Asst. Educational Director; Recreation Committee: Samuel Monroe, Chairman; Mildred Brown, Dennis Thomas. Advisory Board: Franklin Patton, Chairman; Judge Henderson, Lovell Richardson, Mrs. Artie Richardson, James Nimmo, K. L. Pharr, S. G. Dames, Miss Marie Roberts, Rev. John E. Culmer, Edward Graham, Rev. S. A. Sampson, Homer Shipman. 7-8-44

Southern Negro Youth Congress Appeals To FDR

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 3-4-44

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Southern Negro Youth Congress released for signatures last week an appeal directed to President Roosevelt urging an end to discrimination and segregation in the armed forces.

Asserting that Negro youth are ready and able to contribute in full measure to our country's war against the Axis forces of enslavement, the appeal points out that the united effort of this nation is greatly weakened because of the practice of segregation against Negro troops.

WORLD END SEGREGATION

Raising their voices "On behalf of brothers and sisters at battle stations all over the world, and in the interests of the total fighting fitness of our nation," the signers said, "we urge you to use the power vested in your authority to end the practice of segregation and discrimination in all branches of the armed forces."

Signers of the statement so far include 150 leading students from 25 colleges throughout the south. The goal of the initiators is 50,000 signatures before the appeal is forwarded to the President.

Asks Ban on Ala. Hate Sheets

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 7-13-44

BIRMINGHAM, July 12. — The Southern Negro Youth Congress called upon President Roosevelt this week to crush the white supremacy campaign launched by the Alabama Sun and the Greenboro Watchman. These papers, the congress charged, speak for an organized group of fascist-minded individuals bent on destroying national unity by spreading race hatred.

In calling upon FDR to suppress the activities of these sheets, the congress stated that, in Feb. 1944, the Justice Department was informed of a campaign by these papers to abolish all civil rights of Negro citizens and to destroy harmony and interracial good will. One month later, Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General, replied that "the statutes which permit the barring of material from the mails do not extend to periodicals which incite to hatred on account of race."

Pointing to continued and vicious activity by these papers, the congress said that one issue, dated only last week, contained violent attacks on the voting rights of Negro people, as well as slurs on the Administration, Mrs. Roosevelt and several government agencies.

"Such bold faced exhibitions of anti-Negro and anti-democratic thinking have a demoralizing effect upon all Negro citizens, soldiers and civilians," the congress charged. "Editor Hamner Cobbs of the Watchman and Robert White of the Alabama Sun are guilty of treasonable writings which lead to treasonable attacks upon the Negro people. 7-13-44

"We call upon you, Mr. President, to use your power to end these deliberate attacks upon winning the war. The Southern people stand with you. In Alabama the organized trade union movement, church groups and thousands of other white and Negro citizens have issued public statements condemning these vicious slander sheets."

Modern Trend Set Elects Delegates To Youth Institute

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 8-6-44

The Modern Trend Progressive Youth Group has eleted Mrs. Grace E. Shaw and Alton Adams as delegates to reresent its group at the leadership training school sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Congress. The school will run from August 7-18th and all classes will be held at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

The Youth group has planned to issue at some time in the next few months a paper. In this initial publication of the group, Modern Trend will publish its findings of a survey of the problems confronting Atlanta Negro youth.